The Bombay Gazette,

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT, 1234 Tons Register, J. R. Luckes, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. Burstall & Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26th INSTANT.—Messrs. D. Dunbar & Son's, A 1, 12 years' Ship "MORAYSHIRE," Captain Mathers, has good accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Per Pro. LECKIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th May 1862. H. BYNE.

FOR LONDON.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H. MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—The splendid Ship "MARY SHEPHERD," 905 Tons, A 1, 13 years, to sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May 1862.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 13 years fast sailing ship BURLINGTON, Captain Howes, will sail about the 25th May. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY. The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Shapcott, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding.

For terms apply to Captain Shapcott, on board or to,

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 17th instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B. This steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

For Muscat, Bunder Abas, Bushire & Bussora.

THE Steamer BOMBAY, Captain Marson, 280 Tons, having thoroughly repaired, will positively sail for the above Ports on the 20th instant. For Freight of Merchandise, Treasure, and Passengers, apply to

DEWAN ANUNTRAM MOHESTCHRUN,
Without the Fort Walls of Bombay, near the Office of Mr. Moosa Khan, at Oomercarry.
Bombay, 14th May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

15th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th May, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first Class Steam-ship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th May, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 15th May 1862. Manager.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four Bales JUTE, received ex *Mogul*, N. Spooner, Master, from Calcutta, now lay unclaimed on the Bunder, and will be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, if the expenses on the same be not paid, and the Goods removed before the 6th instant.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner.
Bombay, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

WILSON'S LEGAL HANDY BOOKS.

Each Twelve Annas.

The Law of Bankruptcy.	By J. W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.
——— Husband and Wife.	Ditto.
——— Master and Servant.	Ditto.
——— Private Trading, &c.	Ditto.
——— Banking.	Ditto.
——— Bills, Cheques, &c.	Ditto.
——— Principal and Surety.	By E. Lawrance, Jun.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.
13th May 1862.

NOTICE.

THE attention of occupiers of houses on Malabar and Cumballa Hills and other parts of the Town and Island of Bombay is drawn to the provisions of Sec. XL. of Act XIV. of 1856, published below. Obnoxious and offensive refuse is frequently collected in compounds by servants, who also manufacture "fuel cakes" out of stable refuse, and stick them to dry over any convenient vacant ground and exposed walls and roofs of outhouses, thus causing an intolerable stench in the neighbourhood; and it is to put a stop to all such nuisances that the Commissioners have decided on publishing this section of the Act:—

Section XL.—Whoever, being the owner or occupier of a house, in, or near any street, keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise, than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to, and occupied with, such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

W. TRACEY,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, at Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Deputy Commissary General's Office, 6th May 1862.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

THE Steamer *Salsette* with the Overland Mails has just brought McCOMBIE and WRIGHT their usual supply of York Hams—Berkley, Cheddar and Stilton Cheeses. Apply immediately to.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

HAMILTON'S PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTOR.

Price Rs. 2-12 annas, post-paid to any part of India. Rs. 2½ in Bombay.

CZERNY'S 101 EXERCISES FOR PIANO.

Price Rs. 2-12 annas, post-paid to any part of India. Rs. 2½ in Bombay.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE IN GOOD ORDER.

ONE 14-inch Dumpy Level, with Stand, and Staff, by *Elliott Brothers.* Price Rs. 170. Apply to

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.
April 9th, 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
East Street Poona.

### FOR SALE,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curaçoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and Account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemical Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarionet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello Strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.	Ice Bridge.
Below Table Rock.	Rapids from Lunar Island.
Terapin Tower Niagara	On Lunar Island.
Horse Shoe Falls do.	Lunar Island Scenery.
Suspension Bridge.	American Falls.
From foot of Biddle Stairs	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea.
	Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.	Table Rock from the Falls
From Lunar Island.	Underneath Goat Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
From Point View.	Table Rock and Falls.
From Tarapin Tower.	Horse Shoe Falls.
Lunar Island Bridge.	Tarapin Tower.
	Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

### FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujarathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandise; and the undersigned beg to direct attention to the convenience of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are authorised to issue on behalf of the above Company.

CARDWELL, PARSONS, & Co.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

### FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED ex *Rising Sun*, from Liverpool, Burton Brewery Company's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, in excellent order. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

### FOR SALE.

ON Board the Barque *Victoria*, Bora Bunder, 126 Doz. Cuttler's CHAMPAGNE and SAUTERNE in Quarts and Pint Bottles. For particulars apply to Captain Gibbs on board, or to

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Apollo Street.

Where samples can be seen.

### FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BASS & Co.'s BEER FOR SALE.

FORTY Casks, containing 120 dozens, will be sold low, to close out a Consignment, upon application to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

### FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 18	per doz.	Quarts.
Pope Clément	„ 21	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„	„
Chateau Laffitte	„ 26	„	„
Chateau Margaux	„ 26	„	„
Chateau Haut Brion	„ 27	„	„

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal	Rs. 22	per dozen.
Do. Red Seal	„ 24	„

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao, Maraschino, Anizette } Liqueurs.

And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

### FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	„ 24
Brown do. Yellow do.		„ 22
MADERIA, very old		„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„ 21
Do. Do.	Pints	„ 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux		„ 34
Leoville		„ 28
St. Julien		„ 22
Medoc		„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	„ 35
Do.	do. Pints	„ 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„ 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		„ 18
CURACOA		„ 42
MARASCHINO		„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„ 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
do.	Jules Robins (30 years old)	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„ 29
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	
Do.	Hollands in cases	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

### FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

### FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras.*

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London and Bordeaux.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts. „ „	18
	No. 2 Blue „	30
	„ Pts. „	16
	No. 3 Yello „	26
	„ Pts. „	14
	No. 4 Green „	22
	„ Pts. „	12
	Medoc Red „	17
	„ Pts. „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	88
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	88
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudeshimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal	28
	„ „ Pts.	14
	Red Seal	22
	„ „ Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso „	30
	Pale Brown „	25
	Light Golden Green „	28
	Pale Yellow „	22
	Pale White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	„ Pts.	21
	White Bottles	42
	„ Pts.	21
Maraschino	Di Zara	40
	„ Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

REWARD OF RUPEES TWO HUNDRED.

A REWARD OF RUPEES TWO HUNDRED will be given for such information as may lead to the discovery of Notes to the value of Rupees 1,300, as per the following numbers, and which have been stolen:—

No. 00628	of Rs.	500
„ 17815 „ 22062 „ 40581 „ 07491 „ 09570 „ 15872 „ 18815 „ 12661	Rs. 100 each.	800
		Rs. 1,300

Apply to MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE, at Messrs. Alex. Brice & Co., No. 8, Hornby Row.

Bombay, 14th May 1861.

20 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST on the evening of the 13th May at the "Grant Road Theatre," a large 'Cameo' Brooch, set in Pearls, Gold Blue enamelled. Whosoever will bring the same to Mr. H. P. Grattan, shall receive the above reward.

No question will be asked.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of W. F. Hunter, Esq., resigned, and to receive the audited accounts of the Society for the past year.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th March 1861.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—Cash.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 163 to 1,350 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Tank Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office,
25th March 1862.

### FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB HORSE, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England. Apply at the office of this paper.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

JUST RECEIVED, *fresh and new*, a few dozens of the following varieties of Biscuits from the above well-known house:—

		Rs.	A.
Mixed	Per tin	2	0
Captain's	„	1	8
Cracknel's	„	1	8
Queen's	„	1	12
Ginger Nuts	„	1	12
Machine	„	1	12
Ginger Drops	„	2	0
Italians (very superior)	„	2	12
Plain Arrowroot	„	1	12
Victoria's	„	1	12
Lemon Desserts	„	2	4
Orange ditto	„	2	4

PERFUMERY,
From Piesse and Lubin, of London.

Kiss-me-quick.	Per bottle...Rs. 1-12 and	3	4
Jockey Club.	„	1	12

28 Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.
NEW BOOKS, AND NEW EDITIONS.
Received per Steamer "Malta."

	Rs.	
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Bengal—M. A. Pillans, Esq., Calcutta.
Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fioll Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and nonresident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgage, and commissions on agency operations.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed in on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent. to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency.

LAWRENCE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 15th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16 d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16 d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 05/16d. to ⅜d.
Calcutta	Sight	1⅛ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	100½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 to 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	T. B. closed.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	35 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. ish. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 1,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,093 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	½p. Ann. 159 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 450 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Tarostic Mill Company	1,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	1,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94½ to 94¾
,, Loan 1842-43	94½ to 94¾
,, Loan 1854-55	94½ to 94¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105½ to 105¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 239	Nominal
Carolus	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227	do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205	
Bar Silver	,, 106⅛	
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14	
German Crowns	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205	
Bar Silver	,, 106⅛	
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d.	to	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 15s. 0d.	to	£2 9s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d.	to	£2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d.	to	£2 10s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 9 to 10		
To Clyde	No enquiry.		

PRICES CURRENT (May 14th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	240 to 2,2
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggar	,,	234 to 2,5
New Oomravuttee	,,	213 to 2,4
New Compta	,,	120 to 2,1
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	295 to 216
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	205 to 2,0
New Veravul	,,	212 to 2,3
Khandeish	,,	200 to 2,5
New Poratchee	,,	216 to 217
New Accote	,,	220 to 222
New Manglore	,,	216 to 217

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,585

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	6 to 6-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33 37 to 38
Nigger	,,	27 to 28

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months	4 do.	do.
Ditto do. 12 do.	5 do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	8 per cent
On other Securities	9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s. 11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay 29th April 1861.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3	per cent. per annum.
Do.	,, 6	,, 5	,,
Do.	,, 12	,, 6	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,	
,, On demand	1s. 11½d.	,,	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	,,	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	,,	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE............ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

- THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
- THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
- THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
- THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
On demand	1s. 11½d.
On Scotland	
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of in the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
May 14	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat May 13

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 14	Rock City	Mesnard	Liverpool.
	Jeddo (s)	Browne	China &c.
	Brunelle	Orkney	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Foster; Mr. Riches, and 200 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque *Caroline*, J. Packard, bound to Hull.
Barque *Mahomoodee*, Nacoda, bound to Persian Gulf.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Zoboah*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Baz*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Sallamon Shaw*, for Muscat.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Liverpool.

Vesilaw.—8 cases Hardware, 176 bales Cotton, 669 cases Machinery, 201 barrels Tar, 75 cases Earthenware, 19,393 bars and 620 bundles Iron, 355 kegs Nails, 3 bales Canvas, 844 casks Spelter, 15,449 nos. Loose Bricks, and some packages of Merchandise.

From Boston.

Crown Point.—630 pieces Oars, 51 cases Tobacco, 343 pieces Planks, 8406 pieces Boards, 36 cases Medicine, 12 bales Pails, 2 packages Carriages, 34 packages Glassware, 100 casks Oil, and some packages of Merchandise.

From London.

Childwickbury.—1 hhd and 2 casks Sherry Wine, 132 loose Baltic Spars, 44 logs Pine Timber, 6 logs Sigmum Timber, 2 cases Copper Sheets, 1 case Plated Ware, 1 case Hardware, 12 casks White Lead, 15 casks Red Lead, 36 boxes Tin Plates, 157 Coils Ropes, 40 bales Cotton Waste, 68 bales Canvas and Tarpaulin, 90 barrels Boiled and Raw Oil, 7 casks Nails and Bolts, 15 bundles Brass Tubes, 12 cases Holy Stones, 18 bundles Steel, 15 Sheets Lead, 24 numbers Green Stones, 675 Bars, 32 bundes 601 plates Iron, 240 pieces Ash Oars, and some packages of Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY 1862.

For London.

War Spirit.—108 packages Munjeet, 106 cwt., Assaria Dewjee; 160 bags Coffee, 200 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 109 packages Munjeet, 119 cwt., Fancha Teza; 85 cases Olibanum, 199 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., Fuzul Balloo.

Owen Glendower.—100 bales Munjeet, 338¾ cwt., Jewraz Luckmedass.

Morayshire.—50 bales Cow Hides, 312 corges, Edward Bates and Co.

For Liverpool.

South Carolina.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraj; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 38 bales Cotton, 133 cwt., 39 bales Wool, 117 cwt., Lallchund Wootumchund.

Shard.—590 packages Wet Dates, 682 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Fernandise.

Electric.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., W. C. Sillar and Co.

British Lion.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Pericles.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Megjee Hurpar; 58 bales Wool, 174 cwt., Lalchund Wootumchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt.,—Muthooradass Vussonjee.

Morning Light.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Zoboa.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3,500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Maha Ranee.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

Tiger.—75 bales Cotton, 262¼ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Meteor.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

Granada.—197 bales Cotton, 689¼ cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Assaria and Co; 31 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., Pranjeevun Wagjee; 51 bales Cotton, 178¼ cwt., Valla Lalljee.

Morning Star.—200 bales Cotton, 709 cwt., Canjee Moorjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 44 bales Cotton, 132 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., P. Tersy.

Crescent.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Clifton Belle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

Admiral.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Nell Gwyn.—500 bundles Sursesseed, 250 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck.

Chevalier.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Bhosphorus.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262¼ cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz; Loose Bone, 100 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

Lyra.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Zulica.—124 bags Galls, 172 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

For Falmouth.

Thetis.—25 half bales Cotton, 43¾ cwt., Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Havre.

Pescatore.—500 bags Coffee, 750 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Singapore.

Bombay Merchant.—129 packages Olibanum, 126 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Steamer *Armenian.*—5 bales E. Piece Goods, 139½ corges, Mallum Ahmud Cassum and Co.; 2 bales Piece Goods, 72 corges, Mohundally Woomerbhai.

For Siam.

Khusrovie.—65 packages Sundries, 32 packages Wet Dates, 380¾ cwt., Amerbhoy Woomerbhoy; 14 cases Sundries, Persotum Herachund; 5 packages Secotra Aloes, 11½ cwt., 7 packages Black Aloes, 15¼ cwt., Amerbhoy Woosmanbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Asteriod.—1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 126 pieces, Luxmidass Sewdass; 260 packages Red Ochre, 300 cwt., Kessowjee Dhurumsee.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
596 Goa, Bourdon—Volkart Brothers.
527 Ocean, Pourquier—S. Tyebjee & Co.
435 P. E. Caillol, Pepion.—Volkart Brothers.
441 Sansonnet, Huere—Volkart Brothers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
699 Sir J. Duke, Long—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
599 Governor Higginson, Craig—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.
799 Sir R. Abercrombie, McDonald.—McIver & Co.
210 Leading Star, Graham—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
411 Futteh Curreem, Nacoda.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Bingham, Captain R. S., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Wright, Surgeon Major A., Civil Surgeon, to join, from Neemuch.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 14th May 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

I. A Committee composed of Captain Jacob, and a Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I., and an officer to be nominated by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance; the Senior to sit as President, will assemble on Friday next, at 11 A. M., at the Grand Arsenal, to report on the condition of appointments returned into Store by the Officer Commanding Colaba Sanitarium.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Mahableshwar, 10th May 1862.

Gunner W. Love, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is transferred to the Unattached List, for employment as a Laboratory man in the Artillery Depot of Instruction.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 836, of the 13th July 1861, the Officer Commanding at Dhoolia, is authorized to sign requisitions for the conveyance of Officers or Troops by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 104, dated 9th February 1854, (Art. 105) page 125, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that Indents for the supply of the Books therein authorized to be issued to Regiments shall henceforth be forwarded for disposal to the Deputy Adjutant General British Troops; those received for this year have been transferred accordingly.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 12th May 1862.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Conductor S. Gordon, late of the Commissariat Department, to the Invalid Pension of Conductor in lieu of the stipend granted to him in G. O. C. 194 of the 19th Feb. last.

Serjeant W. J. Greene, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is attached to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army with effect from the 9th instant, for employment temporarily as a Clerk.

The undermentioned men of the Royal Artillery are transferred to the Unattached List and appointed to the Ordnance Department, as follows:—

Serjeant R. Boulter, as Acting Laboratory-man and Acting Store and Park Serjeant.

Bombardier G. Ferguson, and Gunners W. Coard, and Wm. Bridges, as Acting Laboratory-men.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1862.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to assemble on board the *Ajdaha*, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of examining Mr. W. T. H. Wilson, Midshipman, touching his fitness to serve as Lieut. on board any of the vessels of the I. N.:—

Commanders Adams, Worsley, and Tronson.

A Committee will assemble at the Assistant Superintendent's Office for the examination of Engineers, for promotion, and Engineer Apprentices for increase of pay on Saturday, the 17th instant. Candidates are to be directed to attend.

The *Feroze* and *Euphrates*, will be paid on Thursday, the 15th instant, the former at 11-45 A. M., and the latter at 2 P. M.

Robert McGow, Engineer Apprentice of the *Ajdaha*, having passed the required examination is promoted to Journeyman Apprentice from the 14th August 1860, the date on which he completed five years service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marr, of the *Ajdaha*, who was lent to the *Auckland*, on the 6th instant, is directed to rejoin his own vessel.

Assistant Surgeon Davis, of the *Feroze*, is directed to afford medical aid to the officers and crew of the *Auckland*.

The services of Mr. T. N. Roper Newberry, 2nd Class Engineer of the *Ajdaha*, being no longer required, he is to be discharged this day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"TOGATUS" ON PARSI DRAMA.

SIR,—I find by your last week's impressions that the Parsi drama has now been exciting great interest; and the subject that your correspondents have taken into their peculiar favour has been the recent performance of the beautiful tragedy of "Lavinia," by some Parsi youngsters. One correspondence, that signed "Togatus," has especially struck me, and but for him I should not have troubled you with any letter whatever. The fact is that I wrote some three years past a series of letters under the above subscription, and as that has just been adopted by some young man, honestly or dishonestly, there can be but one opinion, to judge of, I have been suspected as the writer of his animadversions in your paper. The writer seems to have intentionally assumed "Togatus," and involved some remarks in his letter, such as would lead others to saddle his letter—purely the result of that itch of forward youngsters which is popularly known as the *Cacoethes Scribendi*—upon me, and perhaps thereby to injure my reputation with the public. I say this so pointedly, not because his was a wretched piece of composition such as I would be ashamed to own before others, but because he made particular mention of the English performances with which I had mainly to do. When he called himself "Togatus," which I popularly passed by, and made a flattering mention of the "Parsi Students Amateurs' Club" which I set up, and with which I am yet connected as a principal member, it was suspected by many outside that I vainly cried up my own exertions at the expense of a few stage-struck youngsters—a suspicion, as annoying to my individual feelings as it is subversive of any fair reputation. I wish, therefore, the writer of the letter had been more honest and courteous; and had he wanted the charm of a name—and I doubt there was any in that of "Togatus"—he would have found many more presumptuous and high-sounding than what he has adopted to my injury, and thereby spared me the pains of writing, and you the necessity of inserting this letter.

Now *apropos* of the performance, with your permission, Mr. Editor, it was a sad failure. In the first place the actors did not understand at all their piece; for I do not know why, while playing a Roman piece, these youngsters should have adopted our modern boots and *Spanish* costume. In fact, every one of the characters was from top to toe misconceived in point of costume and even entrances and exits. As for gestures, "Lavinia" indignantly scorning the popping discourse of Misanthius, was not to be distinguished from "Lavinia" melting away in grief before an aged father in state-chains, or piteously supplicating to spare her only brother from an ignominious death from the sentence of a cruel conqueror! Again, one, who personated the gentle "Lavinia," thought himself fit to play a rough old man with success!!! The Gujarati version, too, was very wretched, and at places perfectly wrong; but with all these faults, I think the performance came off better than some of the pieces acted by the old Parsi Natuck Company —"Togatus"—I mean pseudo-"Togatus" calls the actors mere school-boys; but you will allow me to state that this Union Club possesses boys that are farther advanced in their studies than the amateurs who act under the designation of the Parsi Natuck Company. Will you, Mr. Editor, believe it that these latter are mere boys hardly up to M'Culloch's Series of Lessons, and some not even to Third Reading-book. This old club some time past played an original piece of the "Miser;" and I must frankly express that though "Lavinia" was a failure through want of life and energy, the "Miser" was a complete burlesque, from these childish young men holding it a grace to bawl and brawl on the stage to the annoying disgust of an audience of taste. Both these clubs consist of boys, but those of the older club being far inferior in learning, talents, and all the other *etceteras*, which may better be left to be understood by your intelligent readers than expressed here, now that there is the Penal Code in force, I should think the Union Club deserves encouragement and regard.—Your's truly,

13th May 1862. TOGATUS.

⁂ We cannot admit any more of this nonsense.—ED. *B. G*

CALENDAR.—MAY 1862.

Last Quarter	Tuesday	20d.	8h. 29.8m.	P. M.
New Moon	Wednesday	28d.	8h. 17.2m.	P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	15		5 27	6 25	—	0 16	Date 12th May Time—8h. 7m.6s.
Fri.	16		5 26	6 26	0 32	1 7	
Sat.	17		5 26	6 26	1 25	1 50	
Sun.	18	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 26	6 27	2 20	2 39	
Mon	19	St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	3 9	3 30	
Tue.	20		5 25	6 27	3 58	4 32	
Wed.	21		5 25	6 28	5 0	5 43	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday, 15th.—Capitulation of Malown, 1815.—Cuvier died, 1832.
Friday, 16th.—Great Fire in Kingston, Jamaica, 1780.—Battle of Albuera, 1811.
Saturday, 17th.—Trial by Jury instituted, 970.—Great Fire at Montreal, 1765.—Treaty with the Maharattas, 1782.—First Telegraphic message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
Sunday, 18th.—Buonaparte declared Emperor of the French, 1804. Secession of Free Church of Scotland, 1843.
Monday 19th.—Columbus died, 1506.
Tuesday, 20th.—First meeting of the Legislative Council of India 1854.
Wednesday, 21st.—Napoleon defeated at Acre, 1799.—Riots at Montreal, 1862.—Lafayette died, 1851.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 14th May 1862.

Ardaseer Cooverjee, Wandrawalla.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Doctor.
Leladah Maryet.
Hussun Arab Battiarah.
Moodhublall.
E. J. Lays, Esq., Post Office.

THE Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 3	LAHORE	Apr 30
AGRA	May 8	LONDON	Apr 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 12	MADRAS	May 9
BANGALORE	May 9	MALTA	Apr 13
CALCUTTA	May 6	MEERUT	May 9
CAPE	Feb 14	OUDH	May 7
CEYLON	Apr 30	PUNJAUB	Apr 28
DELHI	May 1	PENANG	Apr 10
FRANCE	Apr 5	RANGOON	Mar 21
HONGKONG	Apr 15	SUEZ	Apr 27
KURRACHEE	May 9	SINGAPORE	Apr 12

THE mineral kingdom furnishes the raw materials most essential to industry. Iron and coal, the prolific sources of wealth and of power to modern nations: copper and tin, which by their alloyage produce bronze: stones, clays, marls, useful for building and for fertilizing the soil: these and many other kindred substances are borrowed from the geological constitution of the soil. The use of the metallic substances goes back to the first epochs of civilization. Metallic industry acquired a considerable importance amongst the peoples of antiquity—they were acquainted with the use of the metals, and they gave themselves to their search. The first metals in use were those which present themselves in the bosom of the earth with the lustre and color that characterize them—such as copper and gold, which are found in the *native state*. Iron, the mineral ores of which present for the most part the stony aspect, and require difficult operations in order to be appropriated to the wants of industry, was not known till long after copper and gold. The history of metals, then, is connected in an intimate manner with that of civilization; and the progress of industry and the successive development of the material well-being of society might be marked by the discovery of certain metals. Practice has always preceded science, and the miner was acquainted with the more useful metals, he knew how to elaborate them, long before their properties were clearly determined. It is passing strange that the metallic resources of India, believed to be very extensive and valuable, should never have been developed to any considerable extent by British enterprise and science. India, however, is not singular in this respect. A people notorious for their greed of the precious metals held California for three hundred years in perfect ignorance of the treasures buried under their feet. A Californian prospector or viewer, a man utterly ignorant of geology, discovered in Australia that gold, which the Government geologist had reported to be no where in existence. Some years ago a correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* wrote to that journal as follows;—"It is perhaps not generally known that gold is found in all the rivers of the Punjaub before they leave the lower ranges of the Himmalyah. At Dekun on the Sutlej, Nadown on the Beas, and Aknoor on the Chenaub, gold washing is carried on to some considerable extent. A few years ago, while travelling through the Kangra valley, I accidentally came upon a party of gold washers at a spot on the left bank of the Beas, about four miles below the town of Nadown, and about six miles distant from the famous Hindoo shrine of Jowalla-Mookee. Being interested in the subject, I remained sometime with the people, watching their proceedings, and asking them many questions about their trade, all of which they answered without the slightest reluctance. The spot they selected was the junction of a small tributary stream with the main river. It was very evident that the metal had come not from the Beas, but had been carried down the tributary in solution in the slope of the Minest dust, and precipitated at the confluence of the two waters. At this spot the washers scooped up the sand and gravel with their hands, placed it in a dark wooden platter, something like a shield, and subjected it to several washings. A few minute specks of gold hardly visible to the eye was generally the result. The whole process was rude and clumsy in the extreme, yet in this way they generally contrived to get (from a shroff in Nadown, who no doubt cheated them) from two to four annas a day. The washers declared that they had never seen the gold in any other shape than that of minute dust, and never found it in any other place than at the junction of a stream. In their search for the metal, they merely scraped the surface, never going beyond the depth of twelve inches, seldom so deep. It is just possible that the gold found in those streams only exists in the shape above described; but it is equally possible that it may yet be found in lumps, or at all events in auriferous earth, in quantity sufficient to pay for a more perfect method of washing." Gold has been obtained by the natives from time immemorial in Mysore. After a fall of rain in the neighbourhood of their villages, they go, spade in hand, to the streams in the jungles. They wash the earth taken from the streams on a board made of Banian wood. There remains after washing a black sand, in a handful of which is found from four to ten minute lumps of gold. Into this sand they put quicksilver, with which all the gold soon amalgamates. This is then tied up in wet cloth, and exposed to the fire—the cloth slowly burning away, and the quicksilver evaporating, the gold is left, a pagoda weight of which is sold at Rs. 4-8. Such is the substance of the urzee of an Amildar in Baithmunghum talook, Bangalore Division of Mysore, who was called upon by Government to report on the native mode of obtaining gold in that district. In an *Account, Historical, Geographical, and Statistical of Mysore*, by Lieutenant Newlold, A. D. C. to General Wilson, there is an interesting statement regarding the gold-dust of this same district of Baithmungum, which is stated to have yielded, on assay at the Company's Mint, 94 parts in 100. It is, then, passing strange, that with such certain knowledge of the existence of precious metals in the North and South of India, no real search should have been made for them. The days of this indifference, however, to the metallic resources of the country are past. We have now our Iron, Coal, and Copper Campanies. We hail the formation of these Companies, and have not the least doubt that the hidden treasures which they seek will enrich them and promote the world's industry. We have before us the Prospectus of the "HINDOOSTAN (SINGHBHOOM) COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED." The capital of the Company is £120,000 in 24,000 shares of £5 or Rs. 50 each. Only a small proportion of the shares is reserved for the Bombay Presidency. The Agents in Bombay are MESSRS. MACNEE & Co., 26 Apollo Street, who will supply Prospectuses and Forms of Application. We subjoin some of the statements contained in the Prospectus and recommend those who are interested in the development of the metallic resources of the country to obtain copies of it, and to peruse it carefully:—

This Company has been projected to acquire and work important Mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal, and to purchase the existing Buildings, Machinery, and Plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper Ore.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 50 miles long by 16 broad, and embrace all the old Copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The Title Deeds of the property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the outcrops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old workings may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent in length of nearly 100 miles.

The following extracts from the reports of various experienced Mining Engineers, and a copy of a certificate from the Mint Master, Calcutta, will show the value of the Mines in question and the richness of the Ore as compared with that produced in England.

Major Haughton, late Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the South West Frontier, in speaking of the Jamjori digging, states the average yield to be 2 per cent. of Copper sufficiently pure to be marketable. "I have been informed, however, that some specimens examined by Dr. "O'Shaughnessy gave as much as 43 per cent. of metal." Throughout the whole district, pits have been sunk, and with reference to them Major Haughton remarks:—

"The Badea workings would yield as much profit now as they did originally, the outcrop of the vein alone having been worked.

"The richest veins of Copper within the Singhbhoom division are apparently those of Landoo and Jamjori; labour is cheap and abundant; wood fuel may be had in sufficient quantity to last eight or ten years near all the localities named.

"From the diggings at Kamarara there is a good road, only eighty-five miles in length, to Tumlook; the distance from Tumlook, viâ Midnapore would be about 132 miles" to Calcutta (see Major Haughton's Report in the Asiatic Society's Journal, No. II., 1854). With reference to the richness of the Ores in Landoo, Mr. Durrschmidt states:

"The analysis of the pure Ore not changed by atmospheric influence is as follows:—

Copper	51·040	or	50·8
Sulphur	6·120	or	7·4
Iron	18·660	or	18·3
Bismuth	·462	or	trace.
Silica	2·886	or	1·6
Loss, Water, and Carbonic Acid	20·832	or	21·9

"The distance from the Copper working at Landoo to Calcutta is about 154 miles, and a fair road exists via Nursinghur and Midnapore."

Emil Stoehr, Esq., Geological and Mining Engineer, after describing the Copper district from Kersowa in the West, to Jamjori in the East, proceeds as follows:—

"By opening the old Mines, we soon proved that the ancients had seldom gone deep, and the very important question arose, whether the vein was only metalliferous in its upper part, or whether the Ores went deeper than the ancients had been able to go from technical reasons: mining operations alone could decide this point, and I chose the neighbourhood of Landoo last year, as one of the most favourable spots to test this. I spoke of No. 6 shaft before, and on our first examination it seemed as if the ancients had taken out all the rich Ores, but in breaking down some of the pillars consisting of hard quartz, we found they contained good Ores. *This proves that the ancients only took out what their simple means allowed them, for the quartz could only be effectually worked out by blasting, which at the time could not have been known to them.* The normal state of the vein seems to be eighteen or twenty-four inches, and when so, it is the richest; sometimes it becomes three and more feet in size."

"Where rich nests occur, and they fall within the influence of decomposing agents, the whole of the vein is more or less decomposed, and contains Copper all through."

Exports from the Report on the Copper Ores of Singhbhoom, by R. Schenck, Esq.

"But the following will show that no difficulty exists in the way of smelting the Ore:

"My experiments were made with the Ore prepared for smelting in Landoo, and comprised eight kinds of Ore, viz.:

No. 1	containing	33·03 o/o per cent.	Copper.
No. 2	,,	21·27	,,
No. 3	,,	10·40	,,
No. 4	,,	7·37	,,
No. 5	,,	5·60	,,
No. 6	,,	4·98	,,
No. 7	,,	2·03	,,
No. 8	,,	1·46	,,

"Cursory opinion of the Copper Ores of Dolbhoom, by Thomas Oldham, Esq., A. M., F. R. S., G. S., &c., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, &c.

"I have carefully looked at the specimens you sent from the Copper Mines of Dolbhoom. They are decidedly promising. The Ore from the upper level is a kindly gossan, with strings of the Carbonate of Copper and grey Copper through it; the other from about thirty-five fathoms from surface is a quartzose matrix, with green carbonate and grey Copper abundantly disseminated. To give an opinion of the value of a mine, or the prospects of success in further exploration from hand specimens is quite impossible. But such indication as these specimens afford, fully justify a very extended and perfect exploration of the locality, and certainly give promise of rich Ore."

CALCUTTA, 12th May, 1857.

The following is a "copy" of the report on Copper, the produce of Ore raised from the Copper Mines of Singbhoom.

"3 slabs weighing about 139 lbs.; these were subjected to lamination and proved to be well suited in all respects for purposes of coinage. The quality of this metal is excellent, being scarcely inferior to the best, equal to the average, and decidedly superior to several shipments of imported copper."

(Signed) W. BAIRD SMITH,
Mint Master.

Calcutta Mint, The 8th November, 1859.

(Signed) CHAS. E. A. B.

In order still further to prove the superior richness of the Indian Ores, three analyses have been carefully made by Messrs. Phillips & Darlington, and the following result obtained:

No. 1.—GREEN CARBONATE OF COPPER.

Oxide of Copper	41·55

"By assay this sample gave good Copper 31¼ per cent., and Silver 2 oz. 5 dwts. 17 grs. per ton of Ore.

"The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the Rights of the present owners, with the Plant, Machinery, &c. now on the property for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the Ore sold, or One Pound per ton on the Copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in cash, £10,000 in fully paid-up Shares, and £20,000 in Shares or Cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months to declare their option.

"The Property is held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent of 4,500 Rupees, or £450.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent, but it is confidently expected that in a few yearss the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

The following table will show the value of Copper Mines as an Investment:—

Mines.	Amount Paid Per Share. £ s. d.	Present Value. From. £ s. d.	Present Value. To. £ s. d.
Devon Great Consols (Tavistock)	1 0 0	360 0 0	370 0 0
East Basset (Redruth)	30 0 0	67 0 0	70 0 0
East Caradon (St. Cleer)	2 14 6	26 5 0	26 15 0
Par Consols (St. Blazey)	1 2 6	7 10 0	8 10 0
South Caradon (St. Cleer)	1 5 0	290 0 0	300 0 0
West Basset (Illogan)	1 10 0	14 10 0	15 10 0
West Caradon (Liskeard)	5 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0
West Wheal Seton (Camborne)	47 10 0	300 0 0	310 0 0
Wheal Basset (Illogan)	5 2 6	80 0 0	85 0 0
Wheal Buller (Readruth)	5 0 6	75 0 0	85 0 0
Burra Burra (South Australia)	5 0 0	127 0 0	...
Cobre Copper Company (Cuba)	40 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0
Kapuda Mining Company (Australia)	1 0 0	1 17 6	2 2 6
Great Northern of Australia	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

IF in most things we advance, at a rate increasing in arithmetical progression, in this latter half of the nineteenth century, progress in the publication of knowledge and of the products of the mind increases in a rate which may be truly termed geometrical. The new books of a single fortnight are too numerous to be even named. The British Museum Library is augmented at a rate little short of a hundred volumes per day. By last mail the new books announced are not unusually numerous, but among them there is a fair proportion of books of interest and permanent value. To Indian readers Beveridge's *Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the suppression of the Sepoy Revolt*, in three beautifully got up volumes, richly embellished, which seems to be a work possessing the prime quality of a good historical treatise—thorough impartiality, and presenting in a moderate compass a very correct and popular outline of the subject, together with Edwin Arnold's *Administration of British India under the Marquis of Dalhousie*, will not fail to be useful and instructive. Nor will the *Adventures and Researches among the Andamans*, by Dr. Mouat of Calcutta, fail to find readers, notwithstanding Dr. Mouat's heterodox opinion about the first inventors of crinoline having been natives of the Cannibal islands. *Cotton Culture in India* is discussed alongside *Recent Researches in Buddhism* in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*; and "North America," as a subject of present interest, is to be dealt with in two volumes, preparing for the press by Mr. Anthony Trollope. Among the most promising of the new works making their appearance we may mention the third volume of his *Frederick the Great*, by Tom Carlyle: a new work consisting of *Essays, Biographical and Historical*, by the late Hugh Miller: the *Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, by his nephew Pierre Irving: the *Life of Edward Irving*,—the early friend and fellow-townsman of Carlyle, and uncle of the Rev. J. Edward Cartile, late of this city,—by Mrs. Oliphant; and John Hill Burton, well known as editor of the Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle, is bringing out a book,—which from the habits of the author, it may be expected will be interesting—*The Book-Hunter*, &c., Blackwood recently announced a "new poet" in the person of David Wingate, a Scottish collier, whose poems are just out. Dean Ramsay, whose "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" has delighted and amused so many readers, appears with two publications, nearly at the same time, of very different nature—*The Christian Life, in its Origin, Progress and Perfection, and two Lectures on the Genius of Handel.* Those who knew anything of the accomplished author, one of the most profound theologians and scholars of the nineteenth century, will gladly welcome *The Reformers and the Theology of the Reformation* by the late Principal Cunningham. In science, we have a translation by Professor Roscoe of Kirchhoff's *Researches on the Solar Spectrum, and the Spectra of the Chemical Elements*, a small but very instructive volume. Those interested in the Italian struggle, and especially those who know Silvio Pellico's writings, will be pleased with his friend Count John Arrivabene's *Epoch of my Life*, in which he tells the story of his imprisonment in 1821 and flight from Milan into exile, with unusual pathos and dignity. Bourne's *Memoir of Sir Philip Sydney* is not even equal to its predecessors. Among works of fiction, the one volume novel of John Saunders—*Abel Drake's Wife*—is a book descriptive of life as it too often really is, and will be rellished by those who appreciate writers like George Eliot. Our Paris correspondent, in yesterday's issue, informed our readers how the censorship in Paris had suppressed the number of the *Monde Illustre* containing the portrait of the exile Victor Hugo. It is difficult to see how *it* could have been dangerous. Would it have been less wise to suppress his book, *Les Miserables?* Two of the ten volumes of which it is to consist have appeared, and the tale has been very justly characterised by the *Athenæum* as "the apotheosis of lawlessness, of sensual indulgence, and of folly, the consequences of these being conveniently charged on Society." "Let those," says the English critic, "who are content with Art in the shambles seek it here for themselves. But M. Hugo, however earnest in his desire to excite disgust, is, after all, only a second-class master of the abominable craft. M. Eugene Sue was before him in the field." And he sums up by truthfully remarking that, "this first act may attract curiosity among those who will have 'sensation' at any price, but will satisfy none beside. We have no doubt that we shall move on, in the subsequent acts of the story, from bad to worse, from horror to horror, from agony to agony. But is it the function of a powerful artist approaching the close of his career, to move us thus?"

By order of the House of Commons has been published, *Despatches from the Governors of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, relative to the Explorations by Messrs. Burke and Wills, of the Continent of Australia*, an official document, but a tale of adventure successful in its object, but terminated by suffering, starvation, and death bravely borne. Of four who accomplished the whole journey across the Australian Continent from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria last year, first Gray, then Wills and Burke succumbed, and King alone survived to tell the tale how, when they returned to the depôt at Cooper's Creek, they were just in time to find it deserted a few hours before; how "after four months of the severest travelling and privation, their legs almost paralized," so that he and his two surviving companions "found it a most trying task only to walk a few yards, they were thus disappointed;" how they were unable to move after the others more rapidly than four or five miles a day; how they were soon driven to seek succour from the aborigines; how they sought for "Nardoo" but could not derive sustenance from it; how Wills died in a temporary hut whilst the other two were in search of the blacks, and about the same time Burke also, when, says the survivor: "I went up the creek in search of the natives, I felt very lonely, and at night usually slept in deserted wurleys belonging to the natives"; how he met with them at last, and lived like one of themselves; how they were anxious to know where Mr. Burke lay, and on being taken to the spot and shewn his remains "the whole party wept bitterly, and covered them with bushes," and were much kinder to him than before; and how, at length, he was discovered by a relief party, in September last, sitting in a hut the natives had made for him, wasted to a skeleton and hardly to be distinguished from themselves.

Among the periodicals, *The Journal of Sacred Literature* starts in a new series under the editorship of B. Harris Cowper. The first number contains an article on the great Persian impostor of Shappûr's time—Manes or Mani and his doctrine. He was undoubtedly an able man—perhaps the last genius of the Parsi race, —though it is doubtful if his system was so consistent in its parts, and so refined in its philosophy as European scholars have sometimes seemed inclined to represent it. In *Once a Week*, that sceptical but versatile old lady, Miss Martineau, has begun a new tale—*Sister Anna's Probation*,—and we are promised the commencement of a new story in the May number of *Macmillan*, by the author of "Doctor Antonio," "Lorenzo Benoni," &c.; it is to be entitled "Vincenzo or Sunken Rocks."

Colnaghi, Scott & Co. have published a portrait of the Poet Laureate, engraved by Stevenson from the picture by G. F. Watts, which will be acceptable to all his admirers who can afford from one to five guineas plus the commission in Bombay.

When the mail left the "Copyright (Works of Art) Bill" had been printed for the House of Lords, and it is to be hoped its very serious defects will be more attentively considered there than they were in the Lower House.

The Government and the Trustees of the British Museum have at length begun to move in the matter of providing better accommodation for the vast treasures in their possession. The Government have decided that a building erected to receive the Mineralogical, Geological, and Palæontological collections, and indeed the whole of the Natural History departments, at Kensington would probably be far cheaper and also more appropriate and convenient than in Bloomsbury,—the economy to be effected under the heads of site and fabric conjointly being very large. The report of the committee of the Trustees on the Treasury minute conveying the resolution is very full and satisfactory. Among other very sensible suggestions, it proposes the removal of the collection of portraits hanging in the Ornithological Gallery,—where they have hitherto been almost invisible,—to the collection in Great George Street. By the removal of the collections of Geology, Zoology, Botany and Ethnography,—a saving of 63,779 square feet will be effected, and by some alterations in the building, this will be still farther increased. When the new library and reading-room were erected, it was stated that it would hold 800,000 volumes,—it will really contain a million; but the annual additions during the last four years has been at the rate of about 35,000 volumes; so that at the present rate of increase the new library will be full in about 25 years from this date. The arrangements of the space provided by the proposed changes will afford room for at least 200,000 more volumes, and a considerable space in addition to the Manuscript Department. If the committee's recommendations are carried out, there will be an increase of about 17,803 square feet, or 15 per cent., available for printed books, and of 3,430 square feet or 16 per cent. for Manuscripts; the Department of Antiquities will gain 67,692 square feet in addition to 91,784 it already possesses, the Coins and Medals Department will have double its present space, and the offices and binder's establishments a considerable extension. The site to be made over to Dr. Owen and his interesting collection of Natural History, will probably be that of the ground now covered by the western annex of the International Exhibition.

The Underground Railway from Paddington to Victoria street, 4½ miles, is completed except the stations, and will be opened to the public on the 1st June.

The recent attraction of the Zoological Gardens has ceased,—the pythoness has failed to hatch a single egg. The two birds of paradise now seem to absorb the attention of metropolitan sight-seers.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 14*th May*, 10 A. M.

Arrived steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong 27th April, Singapore 5th, and Penang 7th May.

During the past fortnight the Rebels in the neighbourhood of Shanghai have been twice attacked by the combined English and French forces, and though completely beaten in their engagements, yet the manner in which they took upon their position has displayed a considerable amount of military skill, courage, and determination.

From Ningpo intelligence has been received that the foreign residence continue to enjoy quietness, but the Rebels in the districts, and in the province generally, appear to be still carrying on the Government.

Nothing of importance from Pekin or Northern powers.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium, at Hongkong, little doing.

Malwa advanced dollar one owing to small supplies per *Orissa*.

New Patna 730 dlrs.
Benares 715 dlrs.
Malwa 765 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghae, 19th April, owing to small stocks and increased shipments to the North Malwa had advanced.

Quotations are:—
Patna 560 taels.
Malwa 590 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong a trifle lower. On London, Bank Bills, four shillings six pence. First Class Private, four shillings six pence one farthing.

Bombay, two hundred and eighteen Rupees.

Calcutta, two hundred and nineteen Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai, on London, Bank Bills, four shillings six pence.

Bombay, two hundred and ninety-six Rupees.

Calcutta, two hundred and ninety-seven rupees.

Cotton at Canton, Bombay, 183 bales sold. Stock 13,522 bales.

Quotations on old good to fine, taels eleven two to eleven six.

Medium to good, ten seven to eleven.

Common, ten two to ten six.

New good to fine, taels eleven nine to twelve four.

Medium to good, eleven four to eleven seven.

Common, ten seven to eleven one.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 14*th May.*

Government Securities, five and a half per cent., twelve and a half premium.

Fives, five and a half premium.

Fours, fives and three-eighths discount.

Document Bills, two shillings three farthings.

Freight, Sugar, two pounds five shillings.

Cotton, three pounds fifteen shillings.

Interest on Loans, six and a half per cent.

Money market very easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second per bundle, Rupees three twelve.

LOCAL.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P. M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Commander H. A. Fraser, I. N., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

BUSINESS—The Election of Office-bearers; after which the Secretaries will read the Annual Report.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO NAIGAUM.—We perceive by the following letter addressed by the Clerk of the Municipal Commissioners to the Consulting Engineer to Government, that they are fully alive to the necessity that exists for supplying the above district with Vehar Water :—

Sir,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to forward for your information, the accompanying application for extension of water supply ; and to add that in the opinion of the board the extension is desirable.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—By the following letter from the Clerk of the Municipal Commissioners, to Dr. Birdwood, it will be seen that the Commissioners are willing to supply the reservoir in the Society's grounds free of charge :—

Sir,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 188 of the 7th instant, and to inform you that they will supply water to the Tank alluded to, free of charge ; but cannot pay for the pipe and apparatus.

WANT OF WATER ON MALABAR HILL.—For some time past, complaints have been made to the Municipal Commissioners in reference to the inefficient supply of water in this locality, and of its being frequently shut off, at the time when it is most in requisition. In consequence of a communication received from Mr. Lodwick, the Commissioners ordered the following letter to be sent by the clerk to that gentleman :—

Sir,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st ultimo, and to inform you that the intermittent and defective supply of water of which you complain, has been partly caused by insufficient pressure ; that increased pressure has been turned on ; and that other causes injuriously effecting the supply are being remedied.

BULWER's fine play, "the Lady of Lyons," was on Tuesday night repeated at the Grant Road Theatre. We are informed that the terrible contest between the contending passions of Love and Pride, was admirably illustrated by Miss Emma Grattan as the wronged heroine of the play. The amazement, the passionate reproaches, followed by the mute agony, the utter despair, that ensued upon Claude Melnotte's avowing his real position were painfully real. Her self-devotion to save her father from ruin ; her irrepressible love for, and forgiveness of, the man who, though deceiving her, had won her heart, were extremely well pourtrayed, and did not fail to elicit the rapturous applause of the audience.

Mr. Grattan well supported the character of Claude Melnotte, and in several of the most trying scenes was very effective.

The amateurs whom he has enlisted in the cause of Thespis got through their parts very creditably, but we would advise them on their next appearance to speak louder. Much of the beautifully written dialogue was scarcely audible.

The play was followed by a Farce called "The Duel in the Dark," of which we will only remark that the improbability of the plot was by no means atoned for by the brilliancy of the Diologues. Mr. and Miss Grattan had the principal, almost indeed the only characters, and we need scarcely need say that they made the most of them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE GIRL'S SCHOOL.—A Portuguese Girl School has been opened at Mazagon, since the illegal transfer of the old school to the Jesuits by Mr. D'Souza of Calcutta, against the Will of the Testator. The girls of the poor class of the Parishioners of N. S. du Gloria, were subjected to much inconvenience and disadvantage from want of a School at Mazagon. The majority of the girls were ignorant even of the rudiments of the Portuguese language. It however redounds much to the credit of the following gentlemen, who have at the suggestion of one of the Wardens of the Church, promptly secured the services of an efficient Professor, and have contributed to the furtherance of this benevolent object, as no grants in aid could be obtained from Government owing to the present financial state of India. There are at present 25 girls and boys in the school receiving instruction under an able Professor, the Revd. Diogo Lobo.

Donations &c. have been thankfully received and acknowledged :—

Archdeacon A. M. Soares	Rs. 5
Mr. R. D. Inadros	10
Mr. P. L. D'Lemos	10
Mr. N. Fernandes	10
Mr. A. Viegas (Junior)	10
Mr. A. D'Souza	10
Mr. D. F. Simoens	10
Mr. R. T. C.	10
Mr. L. A. Rodrigues	5
Mr. Braz Fernandes	5
Mr. M. A. Carvalho	5
Mr. J. J. Bocarro	5
Mr. L. P. D'Rozario	5
Mr. L. M. D'Souza	5
Mr. G. Viegas	5
Mr. M. E. D'Souza	5
Mr. G. D'Souza	5
Mr. J. Amaral	5
Mr. G. Pires	5
Mr. V. Emanoel	5
Mr. D. Lopes	5
Mr. J. J. Annunciation	5
Mr. J. J. Mendouca	5
Dr. S. A. Carvalho	5
Dr. P. Gomes	5
Dr. A. M. Continho	5
Dr. J. F. D'Souza	5
Mr. P. A. Vaz	5
Mr. S. Viegas	2
Mr. M. A. Pucheco	2
Mr. A. Carvalho	2
Mr. T. Carvalho	2
Mr. J. M. Fernandes	2
Mr. P. D'Souza	2
Mr. D. M. D'Souza	2
Mr. D. Nunes	2

N. B.—Mr. Amaral has been appointed Collector.

LOSS OF THE "BEECHWORTH."

THE ship still lies in the same position as described by us in our impression of yesterday. There is not the least hope of getting her off. All is being done that can be, which is to get as much of her cargo out as possible ; there are a number of coolies on board to assist the crew in taking out cargo when they can work, which is only at about low water, for the vessel at high water fills up to her decks, in fact she has as much water inside as she has outside of her. The bows of the vessel are now lying considerably higher than her stern ; and at midships she bulges upwards considerably, indicating that her back is broken. A portion of the upper deck has been cut away with the view, if possible, to prevent her from bulging outwards. Fortunately there has been no sea on since the ship ran on the shoal, if there had been she would probably have gone to pieces before this time. She lies in a most perilous position, and even in the present calm weather, she bumps very much at flood tide. The agents of the unfortunate vessel are unremitting in their attentions, but as we said before, all they can do is to save as much of the cargo as possible under the circumstances. There will be an enquiry instituted concerning the whole affair in a short time, when we shall be in a position to judge where the blame really lies.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Special General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, pursuant to a notice, was held on Wednesday, 14th May, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the place of James N. Fleming, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe. Members present : John Parsons, Esq. ; A. J. Hunter, Esq. ; Charles Macdonald, Esq. ; E. P. Repton, Esq ; W. Trevor Roper, Esq ; A. B. Boyle, Esq. ; A. Morrison, Esq. ; S. Burstall, Esq. ; W. Nixon, Esq. ; R. Wallace, Esq. ; John Mitchell, Esq. ; R. McIlwraith, Esq. and R. Latham, Esq.

John Parsons, Esq. was called to the chair.

The Chairman read the circular calling the Meeting.

It was then proposed by John Parsons, Esq seconded by C. P. Repton, Esq. : and carried unanimously :—

That the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott be elected Chairman ; and Robert Hannay, Esq., be Deputy Chairman for the unexpired term of the present Session.

The Chairman said that the business for which the Chamber had been called together, was now disposed of ; but he considered it to be his duty to call their attention to the present inefficient state of the Pilot service. In so doing he observed that previous to his departure for Europe, a year or so ago, the same question had been brought prominently before the Chamber. The Chairman then read some extracts from the Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the year 1858 and 1859, in reference to the Pilot establishment. He proceeded to make some comments on the loss of the Ship *Beechworth*, which was said by the daily papers to be a total wreck. It was the opinion of many competent people, that these calamities were often caused by gross negligence on the part of the pilots. He was not in a position in the present instance, to form any opinion as to the real cause of the vessel's getting on the shoal, but he had been informed that a Pilot, who went on board one of the ships, on Sunday last was at the time in a state of intoxication, and on a late occasion when a Steamer was coming into harbour the Pilot who went on board for the purpose of bringing her into port, was said to be so drunk that the Captain was obliged to take charge himself and bring her in on his own responsibility.

Mr. McIlwraith suggested that circulars should be sent round to the Captains of Ships in harbour, requesting them to express their opinions in reference to the efficiency of the Pilot service, with any remarks that they might think necessary to make thereon.

Some other members having expressed their opinions on the subject, the Committee of the Chamber were requested to take into consideration what measures might be adopted for the improvement of the Pilot Service, and to report the result at a future meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Scott then read a letter from Mr. Shaw Stewart, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, respecting the resignation of Mr. Forjett ; as follows :—

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1862.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 29, dated 11th instant, and to inform you, that Mr. Forjett has already submitted an application for permission to retire on pension. The loss of his services will undoubtedly be felt in Bombay, but His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that it would be possible to relieve the Deputy Commissioner of Police of any of the duties and responsibilities of his position, even with the object of retaining Mr. Forjett's services in that appointment.—I have the honor, &c.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.

To H. BROOKE, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

It was then proposed by the Hon. M. H. Scott, and seconded by R. McIlwraith, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

That the Committee be instructed again to address Government on the subject of Mr. Forjett's retirement, and respectfully to suggest that if possible the services of so efficient a Police Officer should be retained.

Messrs. Ashburner, Bell and Company, proposed as Members by R. Latham, Esq, and seconded by R. McIlwraith, Esq. were declared duly elected.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman for has conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

ADDRESS TO MR. J. B. LANE.

THE following is the address presented to Mr. Lane, Managing Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the Engineer officers of the line prior to his departure by the last mail for Europe, and his reply :—

To JOHN BENN LANE, ESQ.,
Managing Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Surat.

SIR,—We the undersigned members of the staff of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company have learned with deep regret of your failing health, though we are not surprised that at length you feel the effects of over-work.

2. There are few amongst us who have not many times experienced kindness at your hands, and there are none of us who are not grateful for your devotion to the interests of the Company we serve, and with the success of which we feel our interests and ambitions to be interwoven.

We are proud of successes which have attended our exertions under your direction, and we confidently look forward to sharing further triumphs with you.

3. Under these circumstances we beg that you will accept with the expression of our best wishes for your health and happiness a piece of plate which we shall request the Secretary of the Company to present to you in London in our name. Upon it we propose to have engraved the words "Presented to John Benn Lane, Esq., Managing Agent, by the staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on finishing the line from Dhoolia to Bulsar, 16th August 1861," and we hope we may soon present another to you engraved with the "words line finished between Ahmedabad and Bombay and working towards Agra."

4. Trusting that we may soon welcome you renewed in health again amongst us.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves your friends,

(Signed) F. MATHEW.
,, H. F. WHYTE.
,, J. M. SLEATER.
,, G. H. BAYLY.
,, L. P. BANKS.
,, JOHN GAIR.
,, H. HOGARTH.
,, T. M. FOY.
,, DAVID RICHMOND.
,, JOHN DUIGAN.
,, THEODORE COOKE.
,, ROBERT GOMPERTZ.
,, F. W. FOOT.
,, J. B. HAYES.
And 36 others.

To T. MATHEW, Esq.
Deputy Engineer, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the address presented to me through you by so many of the officers of this Company with whom I have for so many years had the privilege and pleasure of co-operating in prosecuting the works and working of this Railway.

On the eve of my departure on sick furlough to Europe nothing could be more gratifying and acceptable to me than the kind assurance of good will and friendliness to which this address gives expression.

The kindness alluded to on my part, has never been more than poor reciprocation of that I have always experienced at the hands of yourself and those who have joined you in this address.

I notice with gratitude the handsome compliment paid to my devotion to duty and the interests of our employers, and with pride the allusion to the successful results of our past united exertions and the confident hope of sharing together further future triumphs.

Without the ability, zeal, assiduity, and cordial co-operation, which I have witnessed and experienced on the part of yourself and those who have joined you in this address to me, my best efforts could have been of little avail towards accomplishing the successful results which we are all now proud of. Allow me therefore in turn to express my deep gratitude to you and the other officers of the Company for the valuable parts you have yourselves performed and the cordial assistance I have always received from you.

I shall be glad to receive the piece of plate which is intended to accompany the address, as it will ever remind my family and friends of the occasion and circumstances under which it has been presented, but be assured neither it, now yet the inscription which it is to bear will be needed to deepen the engraving on my memory of the sincere pleasure and gratitude with which, I now accept the handsome and complimentary address which has been so kindly and considerately presented to me.

And remain &c.,
JOHN BENN LANE,
Managing Agent.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SESSION 1861-62.

Eighth Meeting, 17th April 1862.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 17th ultimo, at half-past 4 P. M.

Present.—Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B., R. N., President in the chair ; Captain W. C. Barker, I. N. ; Dr. F. Broughton, F. R. C. S. ; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq. ; Captain James Frushard, I. N. ; General G. LeGrand Jacob, C. B. ; Lieut. W. L. Searle, I. N., F. R. A. S. ; the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere, C. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S. ; Lieut. G. T. Robinson, I. N. ; the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Mungulass Nuthoobhoy, Esq. ; Venayekrao Juggonathjee Esq. ; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N., and George Birdwood, M. D., Joint Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections.—Commander W. B. Selby, I.N. ; Captain J. T. Annesley, being a member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, was admitted under Rule XXII. of the Society.

Member proposed.—Commander H. A. Fraser, I. N., proposed by Capt. James Frushard, I. N., and seconded by D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N., Secretary.

Donations.—Several donations were laid before the Society for which their best thanks were directed to be given to the donors.

Letters read.—From A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D. V. P.
2. From Dhunjibhai Framjee Esq.
3. From Lieut. E. F. T. Fergusson, I.N., F.R.A.S.
4. From Captain J. M. J. Stockwell, H. M.'s 95th Regiment Foot.

The following letters were also read :—

To the Secretary of the Geographical Society of Bombay.

SIR,—Your letter requesting information and papers for the use of a proposed expedition into Eastern Africa, has been referred by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society to a Committee consisting of myself and others. We were desired to confer with Lieut-Colonel Rigby, H. B. M. Consul at Zanzibar, now temporarily president in England, and then to communicate with you. By desire of that Committee I send you our conclusions.

I regret we have no MS. S. maps of value for your purposes.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed.) FRANCIS GALTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Royal Geographical Society.

In reference to the enquiries made by the Bombay Geographical Society, it should be observed that the extent of coasts whence future explorations of importance may be directed into Eastern Africa, has become considerably limited by expeditions now in progress or recently completed.

Beginning at the south, we may look on the Nyassa as entirely in the hands of Livingstone and other Zambezi travellers such as Count Thurnheim. Livingstone, as we know, has established early access to the southern end of the Lake, and has announced his intention of exploring the whole of it at the earliest opportunity. It would be a waste of resources to direct new travellers to the same district.

Proceeding northward, the itineraries of native traders supply enough information for the present rude wants of African geography of the country between Quiloa and the Nyassa ; and we have received slight, but definite, knowledge of the same through Roscher's ill-fated exploration, followed up, as it has been to some degree, by the Baron von der Decken.

Taking yet another step, we arrive at the track of Bartan and Speke who have certainly left nothing of primary importance undescribed.

The fourth and last section of known country is to the eastward of Mombas whence Baron von der Decken has lately travelled to Klimandiaro and where he still proposes to travel.

Thus there is no urgent call for a new expedition that should leave the coast of Africa between the Zambezi and Mombas ; but Eastern Africa is almost untouched between the Mombas and the Red Sea. The field that there awaits exploration is too vast to be exhausted by any single expedition. Three distinct undertakings may be specified.

The first is to ascend the Juba, the Ozi and other rivers as far as they are navigable. They have all been visited by slaves, and opposition might be experienced on entering, partly from that cause and partly owing to hostilities between the Somauli and the Massai ; but no serious obstruction need be apprehended by a well-equipped party, large enough to command respect.

The second and the most difficult would be a land exploration through the Somauli. Their language is an obstacle to travellers from the side of Zanzibar where interpreters cannot be engaged, while the religious political fanaticism of their northern tribes is an equal bar to travellers from Aden where a suitable expeditionary party might perhaps be collected. The most promising course would be to land at Wogadoxo, and to reside there for some months, learning the language and acquiring a hold of the good-will of the people before attempting further progress.

Additional interest is given to this exploration by the fact that Lieut-Colonel Rigby, H. B. M. Consul at Zanzibar is firmly persuaded that some Englishmen are now in captivity among the Somaulis, for a report to that effect has been confirmed by different witnesses. He believes them to be part of the crew or passengers of an East Indiaman, supposed to have been wrecked near the Mauritius in 1855, but whose cargo or rather a number of miscellaneous effects resembling those known to have been carried by her, are come into the possession of the Somaulis.

An exploring party would find in their report an intelligible pretext for their presence in the land, and a stimulating object for their earlier movements.

The last course would be to adopt Mombas as the head quarter, and thence to pass into the interior by a route to the northward of that travelled by the Baron von der Decken. The country behind Mombas is a less unhealthy residence than other parts of the coast and an expeditionary party might be organized there at Ninive, with help from Zanzibar. The Rev. Mr. Krapp resides in its neighbourhood, the natives are accustomed to Europeans, and the traders mostly speak Hindoostani. It would be impossible at the present time to plan an exploration in Africa that would afford hope of more interest-discovery than one leading from Mombas round the northern flank of Kenia and thence onwards towards Gondakoro,"

(Sd.) FRANCIS GALTON,
Honry. Secy. Royal Geographical Society.

To the Secretary to the Bombay Geographicial Society,
Bombay, 25th March 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I regret much that I was not present at the last meeting of the "Society" when that very interesting paper "The Mosaic Account of the passage of the Israelites out of Egypt," &c. &c., by Mr. E. Heycock was read, the more so, as my name, I perceive by the report of the "proceedings" published in the *Times of India* of the 25th instant was several times introduced. I regret not being present also from the fact of having frequently wandered about the localities alluded to by Mr. Heycock, and should have liked to have taken part in the discussion. The only remedy left me is to try and make amends for my absence on the occasion referred to.

2. In looking over my papers I chanced to alight upon some notes made during one of my wanderings, and notwithstanding upwards of 13 years have elapsed it may not prove altogether uninteresting, and may be looked upon somewhat in the light of a sequel to Mr. Heycock's paper. Should the Society be of this opinion, I may be induced to look further through my papers, as my wanderings at various times extended to Humum El Pharoun, about 55 miles from Suez along the western shore of the Peninsula of Mount Sinai and to "Tor," which I take to be the Elim of the Scriptures about 65 miles further south.

To return, however, to Mr. Heycock's paper I would call attention to the fact (as noticed in my paper herewith forwarded) that what is termed Wady Mousa in Moresby's chart of the Red Sea was known only to Arabs I met with in that locality by the name of "Wady Towareek," signifying the "little" or "contracted" pass, in allusion to the entrance to the valley being very narrow. The tribe in the immediate vicinity is also called Towarah.

As the hosts of the Egyptians—while in pursuit of the Israelites—emerged from the narrow pass, which is formed by the mountains in the rear of Aboo Deraj on the south and those in the rear Jibble Ataka on the north and beheld the children of Israel encamping before Pihahiroth between Migdol and the sea over against "Beel Zephron"—well might Pharaoh exclaim, "Behold they are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in."

The mountain of Aboo Deraj (Deraj signifying ladder) so called from forming, as it were, a series of steps one behind the other, rises very abruptly from the sea to the height of about 3,000 feet. I made the highest part of Jibble Ataka about 2,500 feet, but this must be considered only as an approximation as I had not the proper instruments with me for determining its height accurately.

"And when Pharaoh drew nigh, the children of Israel lifted up their eyes, and beheld the Egyptians marching after them, and they were so afraid, and the children of Israel cried unto the Lord."

And well might they be so afraid : the only possible outlet or apparent means of escape was in possession of their enemies, who had so cruelly oppressed them "four hundred and thirty years" from whose ruthless hands the Great Jehovah alone could deliver them (and he did deliver them)" with a mighty hand and outstretched arm." Too late was the cry of the Egyptians, "Let us flee from the face of Israel ; for the Lord fighteth for them against the Egyptians," for the waters returned and covered the chariots and the horsemen and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them, there remained not so much as one of them.

I know not what authority Mr. Heycock has for supposing the children of Israel, after they had been miraculously delivered, that "they were led in a north-easterly way towards the promised land." I have been told by several Arabs that at a short distance before coming to Humum El Pharoum, there are several wells of bitter water called "Mareh" or "Moneh."

"And they came to Elim, where were twelve wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees." This is the modern "Tor." The water here is good and abundant, and it is the first place that palm trees are met with after leaving Ayoun Mousa, Moses' Wells.

"Tor" forms a small but snug harbour during the prevalance of northerly wind. The wells are close to the beach ; it is a place of call for all coasting craft bound up or down the sea of Suez. It is any thing but a safe anchorage during southerly winds ; these are very rare, but when they do set in, they generally blow with great violence for from 15 to 18 hours, and as the water at the surface is forced onwards by the violence of the wind it causes the sea to attain a higher level than ordinary, by some 2 or 3 feet (in the more contracted parts) by which means the reefs become covered, and thus all protection from the force of the angry sea, as it dashes against the shore, is removed so that what might be considered, with a north wind a safe and commodious haven, becomes during a southerly gale a place of shipwreck and disaster.

Having by this time doubtless completely exhausted your patience, I will now conclude by forwarding the accompanying paper if you think it of sufficient interest to lay before the Society, and if so, and if there is no other paper for the next meeting I shall be glad to attend and read it.—Believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. C. BARKER.

Captain Barker having been called upon read the following paper ?—

"Brief account of a visit to Moses's Wells—"Ayoun Mousa"—(near Suez). Ruins of the Monastery of Saint Paul's highland of Aboo Deraj, and Wady Towareek (The Wady Mous :—of Moresby)" from which the following is extracted :—

"On the morning of the 22nd August 1848, prior to our quitting Suez for a small cruize to southward, Lieut. Cruttenden and myself waited on Malim Godsey, formerly British Agent here, to obtain such information as we could, regarding the Monastery of Saint Anthony at Zaffarana. He kindly sent for a man who had visited the place, and from him we gleaned as follows:—

The Monastery is situated on the north brow of the highland of the Zaffarana, distant about 12 miles from the beach. I will endeavor to give his account of the place in his own words :—

"I was one of a boat's crew from Jeddah bound to Suez, when falling short of provisions and water, owing to a continuance of unfavourable weather, we put into Zaffarana and seeing the Monastery, myself and three others, set out for it to endeavour to obtain some provisions. Water we had already procured from some wells in the valley formed by the Mountains of Aboo Deraj (or the Father of Steps) and Zaffarana (the mountain of Zaffron ?) where there is a date grove, quitting the bugalow or native boat at sunrise we proceeded towards the Monastery where we arrived about noon. We were so long walking there, owing to our being weak, and hungry almost to starvation, we walked round the Monastery, but could find no entrance. The walls are very high ; at length by dint of shouting we attracted the attention of the Roh—ban—or monks inside, and making known our wants threw us from a kind of window four loaves of bread with which we returned to the vessel. I have been given to understand there are about 30 or 40 monks there, they have a large garden and wells within the walls of the Durh or Monastery, and they are sometimes seen on the coast fishing. They obtain the supplies from the Nile, which is distant three days journey or about 100 miles. There is no road from Suez along the sea coast, but there is at the back of the highland of Aboo Deraj. This part of the coast belongs to the Mahaza Bedonirs, who are not to be trusted unless you can get hold of their Sheik and make an agreement with him. He is now at Cairo, and again it is necessary that you should have camels or donkeys sent there, as you would not be able at this season of the year to walk, and you should be provided with a letter of introduction from the "Superior" who also is at Cairo."

Thus from his narrative and advice we concluded that we could not go there, but still the information gained is interesting.

These monks are most of them Copts. There has been a Monastery there from the early ages of Christianity. We know that during the persecution of the Christians many fled to the desert to escape the wrath and cruelties practised by their persecutors.

About the year 305 (A. D.) Anthony, an illiterate youth of the lower parts of Thebias, distributed his patrimony, deserted his family and native home, and executed his monastic penance with original and intrepid fanaticism. After a long and painful noviciate among the tombs and in a ruined tower, he boldly advanced into the desert, three days journey to the eastward of the Nile, discovered a lonely spot which possessed the advantages of shade and water, and fixed his last residence on Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea, where an ancient monastery still preserves the name and memory of the saint. "He lived between the years of 251 and 356, thus attaining the venerable age of 105 years.—"Gibbons's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire chapter 37 page 602." Numbers followed his exampale. The Monastery of Saint Anthony is no doubt that on Mount Zaffarana, distant 50 miles in direct line from Suez.

We also received intimation of the ruins of an ancient Monastery at the place from which our ships are supplied with water, which is known by the name of the Monastery of Saint Paul.

We returned to the vessels and after having partaken of an early dinner, we left for "Moses's Well" in a native boat, well stored with the good things of this world, and having also a very convenient sized tent we arrived at the Wells in time to get ourselves pretty comfortably settled for the night in the garden of Maalim Godsey.

These wells are very ancient, but it is only within the last few years that the people of Suez have ever turned them to account. The first garden was laid out by Niclo Costa, French Consular Agent ; in his garden there is a spring sufficient to irrigate the whole garden, which is 300 yards in length and 200 yards broad. They have formed a large basin round the vicinity of the springs with ducts or canals leading in different directions which are closed up during the night, and in the morning the basin is filled almost to overflowing, the gardner then presses out the ducts or canals where the water is required, and as these springs are in the highest part there is no necessity for raising the water. There are, besides these springs, several others which do not rise to the surface ; these are formed into good Wells, built up with stone. There are also several aqueducts leading in different directions, but all out of repair, and are leading from the wells to within 70 yards of the beach distant about one mile.

There are now four gardens which form as it were, country seats. The one just mentioned, the other belongs to Maalim Godseye Mr. Livick, H. C. Packet Agent, and another to one "Georgis," a wealthy merchant at Suez. There is also a substantial built well about ½ mile to the eastward of this place which is almost filled up with rubbish, but still used by the Bedonirs for their camels. The water is slightly brackish from the nature of the soil which is deeply impregnated with salt.

We remained at the Wells till the evening of the 24th preferring to live in the tent, as all their houses swarm with vermin, which however made us feel the heat very much. The thermometer ranging us high as 180 deg. of Fahrenheit, falling to 70 deg. during the night owing to the very heavy dews. Quitting Moses's Wells we proceeded along the coast to southward for better anchorage, and brought up under Ras Maselea, 4 miles from the wells, to allow our boat-men to break their fast. This being the month of Ramazan they neither eat nor drink during the day. Observing a rude stone building on the beach we went to it and found there stone cutter's implements. The people are sent here from Suez to cut stone for the house of the P. and O Company building there. I thought it spoke much in favour of the honesty of the people that they should leave their tools laying about on the beach.

On a low range of sand hills, about 3 miles from the beach, there is a pillar. It was too late for us to visit it, but I must do so at some other time. At 9 o'clock P. M. we started for Aboo Deraj where we arrived during the night.

Early in the morning of the 25th we landed at Aboo Deraj, and walked up to the Wells, which is situated at the foot of a ravine ; from this well our ships are supplied with water. It is merely a hole dug in the ground about 8 feet below the surface, about 5 feet in diameter, and at the time we visited it, it had about 4 feet depth of water. It rises and falls with the tide, or rather the water does. It is singular that this is not marked on the charts. It bears from Suez true S. 8 deg. W. distant 31 miles, and is about 400 yards from the beach, good ground for rolling the casks to it. The anchorage had deep water close to the shore and a shelving beach. Our boat was anchored under a small patch of rocks, moored head and stern in north-westerly winds. There must be a good deal of surf here, but still more in southerly winds. Here we found a mass of ruins ; one apparently had been a kind of fort (the south-western angle was formed of one large mass of sand stone) evidently been built strong and high, inside it measured 60 paces, each side being square. There was the remains of a wall to be seen which appeared to have been built so as to enclose the well, and another now filled up was in the centre of the building. There was another building similar to this, and an immense heap of ruins, covering an extent of at least ½ a mile in diameter. At a short distance there is a small detached ruin, called by the Arab boatmen "The Church." It appears to have consisted of two rooms, an arch connecting them, part of which now remains, and along the walls are several niches about 3 feet high. The plaster is in good condition, and about ⅔ of an inch thick.

The hills in the vicinity are formed principally of red sandstone, clay, slate, granite, with strata of magnesian limestone, talk and trap and most but more particularly the sand stone appears to have been subject to the action of fire. The whole bears the mark of great antiquity, and as if some violent convulsion of Nature had takin place at some very distant period. In the ravines huge masses of rocks have been hurled and tossed about, and they are deep rents and fissures where the mountain torrents have poured down from time to time. All indeed has a most extraordinary and wild appearance. The first broken range of hills are about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea shore in the background distant about 4 miles, tower to the height of at least 2,000 feet apparently of the same formation as the near range. In the valleys some few stunted specimens of the tamarisk abound and a coarse kind of grass. The marks of the gazelle, hyena, and jackals very thick, but we did not see a single creature.

We halted here, having our tent pitched close to the north side of the Church, which latter we made use of as a kitchen, thinking that perhaps we might have a chance of shooting something (not that we were at all in want of any food, for we are amply supplied with all sorts of good things and our boatmen kept us supplied with fuel) but it was in vain, for as before mentioned nothing was to be seen.

After wandering through one of the ravines as we returned, and cast our eyes around on the desolate scene fancying that we were the first Europeans that had visited the spot, we were surprised on observing an inscription which we had no difficulty in deciphering ; it ran thus :—A ball Acbar 1848 in three lines ! ! It quite destroyed all our remaining romance ; it looked little less than sacrilege, thus to treat a huge block of time-honored stand stone, that had probably some centuries ago been hurled from its proud position on the very summit of the range ! ! I declare, I felt quite vexed.

On Sunday, the 27th, we again at day light embarked, and started on our voyage coasting along the highland of Aboo Deraj to N. Wrd. We at about 10 A. M. arrived at a place called "Goopul El Boos" or the Bay of Reeds, and immediately to the north of the hills we found a spring of mineral water, of bitter flavour ; there are also numerous springs of salt water, the ground for the space of a mile in diameter thickly covered with salt of the very purest quality.

There is an extensive swamp filled with reeds, and a coarse kind of grass. These reeds are used for thatching and mats.

We pitched our tents on the beach close to a small but powerful stream of tepid water, which rushes out to the sea with great velocity and a loud murmuring sound. It is used by the Bedonirs.

We were visited by several of the Bedonirs of both sexes of the Terah-bin tribe, who were very civil. At 4 P. M. they brought their flocks down to water, at least 2 or 300 head of very fine-conditioned looking sheep and goats, thus passed in review before us, and were then driven off to some caves in the mountain side where they are closed up for the night for fear of the prowling hyenas. These people of the 19th century are of the same kind of manners and customs as their ancestors 2000 before the Birth of Christ ; they still dwell in the caves of the mountains, and according to the old customs, the women do all the work while the "Lords of the Creation" wander and saunter about in the most indolent manner, spending their whole time in smoking and talking. The women follow and tend the flocks with a child perhaps slung on one side, and at her back a tray full of goat's hair which she is engaged in spinning into yard, to make their abbas or cloaks for the winter. The women all carefully concealed their faces, and were all *dressed*—if such a term can be used—in rags of blue dungaree, very dirty, and savouring strong of all that is unpleasant, so strong even in passing by, one could not help inhaling the noxious smells.

In the evening we prepared to embark by striking the tents, but could not start, as the boat lay aground, and we had to wait for the tide to rise. The swamp soon began to throw off its noxious vapours and the musquitoes were very troublesome. We got away, however, by about 9 P. M. ; the wind being very light we only made 13 miles during the night.

The Arabs do not know the valley between Aboo Deraj and Ataka as the "valley of Moses"[*] as it is marked on the charts. They call it Waddy Towareek[†] from the name of the tribe, or at least the principal tribe that wanders through it.

About six hours journey from this commences petrified forest. One of the Bedonirs has promised to bring one camel load of specimens from thence to Suez. He offered to conduct us and provide us with donkeys or camels but we were afraid of the heat.

A little after sunset I tried the temperature of the mineral waters while the atmosphere was 85 deg., that of the water was 90 deg. rising instantly to that, and falling when taken out to 82 deg. on account of the evaporation.

These springs have, I believe, never before been visited by any Europeans, I have never heard any mention of them, neither are they noticed an Moresby's charts. I must make another visit to them at some more convenient time. It is too hot to expose oneself this weather.

On the 28th we pitched under the highland of Ataka, and having breakfasted we again embarked and arrived on board the ship at 8 P. M.

Commander Fraser's paper "Memoranda and extracts from various sources relative to the capabilities of the River 'Jubba' in East Africa for navigation ; and the resources of the countries adjoining it," was then discussed, and the Joint Secretaries were directed to refer it to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The best thanks of the Society having been unanimously voted to Captain Barker and Commander Fraser for their high valuable and interesting papers, the meeting adjourned to Thursday, 15th May 1862.

[*] Wady Mousa.

[†] I have since been told that Towareek the little or contracted pass.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 13th May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE BUGGY NUISANCE.—*Seemoordeen Goolam*, a buggy-driver, was charged with driving a buggy along the Mandavee road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others ; and thereby causing injury to a boy named Allebhoy.

Baboo Kissoo, Police Sepoy No. 377, said—On the 25th of last month in the morning at about half-past seven o'clock, in the Mandavee road, I saw a boy going along. The defendant was driving his buggy at a fast rate. The boy was struck by the wheel of the buggy, which knocked him down and ran over him. The defendant was driving along with his whip up-lifted but he did not strike with it.

Gunnoo Govind corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

The Prisoner in his defence said that he called out pice, pice, and that there was a crowd of people.

The boy that received the injury being in Court was called by HIS WORSHIP, when he said—I was knocked down by the defendant's garree, he was driving fast and did not call out pice. There was no crowd, and he came up from behind me.

HIS WORSHIP fined the prisoner twenty-five rupees, and in default he would be sent to the House of Correction with hard labour for two months. His Worship referred the boy to the Small Cause Court for damages, as he had no power to order any portion of the fine to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT.—*Russeeb Gopall* was charged with stealing seventeen rupees in cash from Sewram Kisboorchund on the 12th instant.

The Prosecutor stated that on the night in question, he was sleeping at Mandavee, and had seventeen rupees in his waist, when he felt some one take his rupees. He seized the prisoner, and a sepoy came up and found the money in his hand. The money was not marked, but witness believed it to be his and the same that was stolen.

Police Sepoy No. 470 stated, that on the night in question he saw the prisoner running from the direction of Mandavee pursued by the last witness, who charged him with stealing seventeen rupees. Witness found the rupees in the prisoner's fist. He said that they belonged to him.

Another Policeman corroborated the statement of the previous witness.

Prisoner in his defence said, that he did not take the money. As he was passing by the prosecutor he got up and spat at him (prisoner,) upon which he was asked whether he did not see that he was spitting on his person, when he raised an alarm, calling out thief ! thief ! ! The sepoy came and took the rupees from his hand.

HIS WORSHIP not believing the story of the prisoner found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for four months.

Wednesday, 14th May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING JEWELLERY.—*Rutton*, woman, was charged with stealing a large quantity of Jewellery, of the estimated value of 558 Rs. the property of *Hajee Hoossein Beg Mahomed*, on Thursday the 8th instant.

Peer Mahomed Noor Mahomed, on solemn affirmation said,—I am a Dyer, and reside in the same house with Hajee Hoossein Beg Mahomed in Dyer Street. Last Thursday at about half past two or three o'clock in the afternoon, I heard an alarm in our house, above where I reside. I came out of my room and saw the prisoner throw this bundle down on the third floor, I ran after her when the sepoy seized her at the street door. The sepoy brought her up, the bundle was opened, and I saw all these ornaments (now produced) found therein.

Hajee Hoosein Beg Mahomed on being examined said,—I am a dealer in cloth, I do know the prisoner. I reside in Dyer Street. On Thursday about two o'clock on the day in question I saw the prisoner in my house. She had a bundle in her hand, when I asked her to show it to me. She would not, saying "it only contained rice." I then said to her "show it." Upon which she threw it down. I was going to untie it when she ran away. I called out thief ! thief ! ! She was seized by a sepoy. We opened the bundle and saw that it contained all these ornaments, (now produced) which are my property. This rice was also in the bundle. The value of the property stolen is 550 Rs.

Police Nique No. 548, stated that he took the prisoner into custody with the assistance of another sepoy, and found the bundle with the ornaments which was claimed by the prosecutor. The prisoner said that "she went up to beg rice."

Ebram Hoossein stated that he was a dealer in cloth and resided with his father. He was not acquainted with the prisoner. About four months and a half ago he saw all these articles safe in the tin box, which was kept in another room. Witness locked the box and kept the key. He used occasionally to open the box. About twelve or one o'clock on the day that the prisoner was apprehended witness went out leaving the box locked and his room door likewise locked. In about an hour afterwards in consequence of information he received, he returned to the house and found the prisoner in custody. The room door and box were then open ; and the ornaments missing.

HIS WORSHIP adjourned the further hearing of the case until this day.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 14th May 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Bomanjee Framjee Cama vs. Ramjee Ameerchund.
Mr. Nesserwanjee for the plaintiff.
Dr. Reid for the defendant.

This was an action of ejectment brought against the defendant for his refusal to quit and deliver up to plaintiff possession of a piece of ground situated at Parell, forming part of the Mount Estate occupied by defendant as plaintiff's tenant. Plaintiff is the owner of the Mount Estate, he having purchased it from the executors of the late Sorabjee Heerjee. A few days ago he resold the property to the Victoria Gardens Society, and called upon all the tenants to give up possession in order to make good the title of the Society. All the tenants complied with the notice, with the exception of the defendant, who refused to quit, and demanded an enormous sum for the building he had erected on the ground. Plaintiff relied upon an agreement passed between the late owner Sorabjee and the defendant, by which the latter stipulated to pay an annual rent of Rs. 30 for the ground leased to him, and to quit possession on six months' notice being given to him. Defendant being thus an yearly tenant by the alleged agreement, half yearly notice was given to him to quit but he refused to give up possession. On being put into the witness-box, he repudiated the agreement by denying his signature to it. He maintained that he had an interest in the land in respect to the building he had erected thereon at the expense of Rs. 350, and that, according to a verbal building lease between himself and the late Sorabjee, and the custom of Bombay with regard to building leases, he had a right to hold over and remain in possession as long as he continued to pay rent. Plaintiff, however, was unable to prove the agreement, both the attesting witnesses to it having died. The Court having thus to decide upon a question of title, His Honor denied having jurisdiction to entertain it, under the present form of action. If, however, the action of ejectment was brought under the general section of the Act, the Court would entertain it, provided the value of the property in dispute did not exceed Rs. 1,000.—*Cause struck out.*

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

WE notice the arrival, by the steamer *Fiery Cross*, of Lady Franklin, the widow of the great Arctic navigator, who so unostentatiously fitted out expedition after expedition at her sole cost, to search for the missing navigators. Their sufferings and fate are now a matter of history. We believe Lady Franklin has been visiting the colonies, and we gladly welcome amongst us this truly noble woman.—*Hurkaru, May 6.*

WE regret to say that there are rumours of a very unsatisfactory nature abroad with regard to the management of one of our most flourishing joint-stock companies. We sincerely trust that the reports have been exaggerated, as there never was a time when the prospects of *bona-fide* schemes for expanding the commerce and increasing the productions of the country, were so fair and promising.—*Id.*

THE large American ship *Shakspeare*, which left this on 29th April, was compelled from her great draft of water, to anchor on this side of the James and Mary, to wait for water on the coming spring tides. Owing to the very severe weather, she has lost two anchors, and has now been obliged to return to Calcutta.—*Id.*

WE regret to find the ship *Turon*, on shore on Fultah Sand, has become a total wreck. A portion of the cargo has been saved, but the water having much increased in her hold, it has become necessary to abandon her.—*Id.*

A COMMISSION is about to sit upon Mr. Farrell, the Joint Magistrate of Sasseram, who is to be brought to trial on a charge of trading, and sundry other acts of irregularity, inconsistent with the duty and discipline of a Covenanted Officer. The Commissioner and Judge of Patna (Messrs. Cockburn and Lautour) and Mr. Bayley the Collector of Shahabad, form the Commission before which Mr. Farrell will appear.—*Englishman, May 6.*

WE hear that one of the Civilian Judges selected for the High Court which is to be, is Mr. Louis Jackson, the present Judge of Nuddea ; a better selection could not be made. We have frequently adverted to Mr. Jackson's pre-eminent qualifications for high Judicial Office, and rejoice to find that they have been officially recognized. He is one of the few Civilians who infuses dignity into the proceedings of his court, and keeps the pleaders in order ; and we have heard English Barristers say that it is a pleasure to conduct a case before him. We regret to say that this qualification is as rare as it is valuable. In the great majority of Mofussil courts, even to this day, what is called pleading is mere vociferation and abuse, of which the great object is to bewilder the Judge, and keep the real points of the case out of sight. Mr. Jackson, we see, is gazetted for two months' leave ; but will, we conclude return in time to take his seat.—*Id.*

WE understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is desirous of having the Commissariat Department brought under the direct control of the Head of the Army ; and also of having as much of the public works as are of a military character, made over to, and henceforth kept under, the direction of the same authority. These changes, if conceded, would involve an immense and really formidable increase of work, both personal and departmental, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief ; and, whatever may be the expansive power of the present incumbent's zeal and administrative capacity, we cannot help remembering, within our experience, the demonstrations that have been given of how little a Commander-in-Chief in India can do if he likes, and yet keep the system going, as it were, in some kind of way. Sir Hugh Rose may be able, in addition to the vast quantity of work which the primary duties of his high office now impose upon him, to take under his control, and direct efficiently, the Commissariat Department and a large portion of the public works ; but we much doubt whether his successor, whoever he may be, will be either willing or able to undertake the work the present Chief proposes to leave under his control ; nor do we believe that a succession of Commanders-in-Chief will be found capable of sustaining it. Some men have a wonderful capacity for work, and great powers of application and despatch of business ; but these attributes cannot be handed over, or bequeathed to, their successors ; and it is for this reason alone that we hesitate to approve at once of the changes referred to. There can be no doubt that the Commissariat being under the direct control and supervision of the Head of the Army, would consolidate the military system, and be a step towards effecting the harmonious working of its machinnery ; the only question is, can one ChiefEngineer efficiently supervise and direct so large and reasonable a charge ? If so, and there is a probability of finding a succession of Commanders-in-Chief to continue the management efficiently, we say, let the change be made at once. A few words with reference to the public works proposition. We should be highly pleased, indeed, to see all the public works of a military character made over to His Excellency, could we believe that the transfer would inaugurate a change which we have so often urged in these columns, that of converting our entire Native Army into a working, instead of an idling, body of men, constantly employed upon the public works ; instead of festering in cantonments utterly useless, if not worse, to the State and to themselves. We should like to see every native regiment in India useful, as Sappers and Miners ; and if the transfer of a portion of the public works to His Excellency's control should have the effect of expediting this wise and useful change, then we say that cannot be done one moment too soon.—*Id.*

COCHIN.

THE weather during this week has been rather unsettled. we have had some falls of rain, but being limited in their extent, have not tended to abate the very trying oppressiveness of the atmosphere. Our monsoon cannot be far distant.—*Courier, May 8.*

WE are somewhat surprised to find that no instructions have yet been issued to the Customs officers here in respect to the late reduction of duties allowed in Mr. Laing's Budget, so that the public continue to be deprived of the benefit of this relief, long after it has been in force. This is in marked contrast to the celerity with which orders were despatched to levy the higher duties previously imposed, and the retrospective effect given to that measure in some instances.—*Id*

SIND.

COTTON PRESSES.—We are glad to learn that the Steam Presses for the Kurrachee Press Company to which we alluded some timeback, are on their way out. They were made at Wigan, and the trial in England was most satisfactory. Each press turns out 160 bales per day.—*Sindian, May 7.*

SYLHET.

Letters from General Showers' camp, dated Muntung, April 20, state that his force was in active pursuit of the rebels, but not with sufficient activity to enable them to catch or to destroy any of the enemy ; the latter showed in considerable numbers on the hills, and fired occasionally in a scattered manner from the jungles ; but always fled and escaped on the advance of our troops. In a wild and barbarous country, where it is impossible to purchase even the necessaries of life far less the comforts or even civilised food, and where money is next to useless, the work to which the troops are put must necessarily be irksome and distasteful to both officers and men, though the latter bear it more cheerfully than they otherwise would, from the fact of their officers having to undergo privations in every way as great as their own. General Showers' emissaries spoke about bringing in the chief malcontents and fomentors of rebellion, and asked for a *rendezvous* at which to deliver them up ; the General assigned them one at Muntung, where he was at the date of our last letters leaving his camp. The villages were all deserted by the inhabitants, and afforded some shelter to our troops, but not of a very luxurious or cleanly kind. The rains had commenced to set in, and the weather was drizzling and disagreeable. It strikes us that regular troops are thrown away in this wretched warfare or whatever it may be called ; and that the contemptible savages arrayed against our power would be best overtaken and brought to submission by the employment of other savages of their own kind if any such can be found to do the work. As it is the pursuit of these hill people in their difficult country is not exactly the kind of warfare suited to disciplined troops, and it would prove less expensive in the end could we make allies of some of these hill men and set them to work at their fellows on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief.—*Englishman, May 5.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

INDIAN COTTON.—WHAT CAN BE MADE OF IT ?

(From the Bury Guardian, March 29.)

ON Saturday the 22nd instant the Bury Athenæum was the scene of unwonted attraction. In accordance with a general wish of the inhabitants of Bury to know more of the capabilities of Indian cotton, generally known under the technical designation of "Surat," the Cotton Supply Association brought their specimens of the "woven wind," and the other variety of fabrics made from the generally despised staple. Amongst the specimens exhibited was a sample of the cotton taken from the bulk in Liverpool, and presented to the association by Messrs. J. Gaskell and Son, cotton brokers, Liverpool ; three samples of cotton grown in Java, from American seed sent by the association ; samples of wild cotton from the line of the San Paulo Railway in Brazil ; Fejee cotton ; West African cotton ; samples of Oomrawuttee cotton, &c.

YARNS.—There were two samples of 50's yarns from East India cotton, and two samples of the same from American, so similar in quality that the one could not be distinguished from the other.

CLOTH.—There were numerous samples of cloth made from Indian cotton, which appeared of satisfactory texture and quality. Of one description th association had ordered upwards of one hundred pieces to be bleached, dyed, and printed in the best possible style, fot sending to the exhibition. There were pieces of cloth on the tables which showed the dye as effectively as any cloth woven from American cotton. The sample books contained hundreds of samples of antique workmanship, which displayed the tastes for variety and beauty possessed by the Indian workers. The exhibition was visited by thousands of working people and manufacturers during the day. In the evening there was a crowded assembly to hear the explanatory lecture of Mr. Burn, of the Cotton Supply Association, Mr. R. Hacking, chairman of the Improvement Commissioners, presided. In opening the proceedings

The CHAIRMAN said he was very glad to see so many present that evening, of what he might term the right sort ; it was quite evident to him that they had all assembled there that evening for the purpose of receiving information on a subject which was of vital importance to all of them who were connected with the manufacturing districts. After what they saw of the last meeting they held in that room on the subject of endeavouring to do away with the duty at present imposed on yarn and cloth imported from this country to India—they saw on that occasion that there was a great desire, particularly on the part of the operative classes, to get as much information as possible on the subject, which desire was communicated to the Cotton Supply Association by their worthy friend Mr. Wanklyn, and they had very kindly sent the samples which were exhibited to them that evening, and which had been shown to them during the greater portion of the day by their lecturer, Mr. Burn, from whom he had not the least doubt they would receive a great deal of valuable information. They come there as bold men shoulder to shoulder, and they would try if possible, by using every means in their power, to get a supply from some other quarter, and not be entirely dependent upon the American market for cotton ; for whenever anything went wrong there, up went the price of cotton, and in a moment the progress of all the Lancashire towns was stopped for many a year. He was sure the working classes had suffered a great deal for some time past, but they would soon see something better. Indian markets would be opened, and the natives would do all in their power to supply them, and the English capitalist going to that country would bring forward larger and better qualities ; and he had no doubt that they would see, as he had said before, a very different state of things during the next two or three years. (Applause). He then called on

Mr. BURN, who rose and said—Gentlemen you have already seen the samples exhibited to-day, the products of East Indian cotton, and which I think you will admit are so many proofs of the practicability of that cotton being used with advantage in this country, and although its consumption may still be limited, you will I trust, have been led to the same conclusion as myself, than it is more prejudice than anything else that it has not as yet met with a more extended consumption. Not for a moment do I suppose that in its present state it is suitable for all the qualities of yarn to which American cotton is applicable ; but so long as it can be spun into yarn as high as 50's—samples of which are here to be seen, and upon which I ask your judgment—it is capable of supplying us with the material for producing at least two-thirds of the yarn annually spun in Great Britain. Much has been said as to its uncleanliness. Admitting that it is not in so clean a condition as it ought to be, yet the amount of loss has been much exaggerated, and the most loud to condemn it are those who fear to use it. It certainly varies very much as to the amount of dirt it contains, but it is equally as true that it varies as much according to the loss it is estimated to yield. There is a sample of Oomrawuttee here to-night which through the scutcher has only lost 8 per cent. ; there is another which appears a very dirty sample, yet, I am assured from the spinner that through the scutcher the loss is only 15 per cent. I next give you the particulars of a bundle of 20's twist. The loss, or rather difference between the weight of the cotton and the yarn produced from about 400 bales of Dhollera and Oomrawuttee cotton which was purchased in December last at 7¾d. per lb., was as follows :—The cotton weighed 151,534 lbs., and the yarn produced weighed 124,585 lbs., leaving a difference of 26,949 lbs., or about 18 per cent. out of which of course there was left the fly and waste ; and I think, on the average, that East Indian cotton will not loose more than 20 per cent, and it must not be over-looked that the loss upon American cotton, ruling even above ordinary, is about 12½ per cent. The spinning of East Indian cotton at present is a slow process, and prejudice, to a certain extent, affects the price ; but this would soon recover itself were the machinery suitably adapted to its use. However, as it is, the average difference in loss between medium American and East Indian cotton cannot be estimated at more than 7½ per cent, which is far more than covered by the difference in price. No doubt some parties in their purchases have found considerably worse results than this, for as I have previously stated, it varies materially ; and while upon this point I would recommend that as East Indian cotton ranges through such a variety of growths and appellations, that the spinners should require the brokers to specify on the invoice the name of the cotton sold, as it would prove a valuable guide in future purchases. However, it is to be hoped that both the grower of East India cotton and the merchant will see it to their interest to encourage an improved staple, and to send it here in a much cleaner state. It perhaps may not be generally known that the great bulk of the present stock of East India cotton in Liverpool is from the second crop, which is never so good or so clean as the first one. The first, or better growth, begins to arrive in England in May, and continues to come in up to September or October, and that which we receive from October to March or April is the second or inferior crop, so that it is some consolation to those who have commenced the consumption of East Indian cotton to know that, under any circumstances, in the imports from May forward they may expect cleaner, and I trust, a much better quality of cotton from that country. It is about three months since the Cotton Supply Association first began to exhibit specimens of yarns and goods made from East Indian cotton. Now, the quantity of Indian cotton taken by the trade in the last four weeks has been about 16,370, while in the same period of 1861 it was only 2,430 bales per week, or an increase of 14,000 bales per week, equal to the employment of at least 100,000 persons, who must now have been totally unemployed had it not been for the large supply of East Indian cotton, and its having become so extensively used. At the commencement of the exhibition prejudice ran so high that persons were accustomed to smell at the yarn and cloth previous to a more business-like examination, but I do not remember, for the last six weeks or two months, anyone doing the same thing. They at first stated that it might be used for very low numbers, but would be perfectly useless for any counts above 20's. I then procured some number 40's, spun entirely from Broach cotton, which was looked upon as almost incredible, and some even went so far as to openly doubt it ; but as I had been thoroughly through the mill, and seen it through every process, and even was offered every bale of cotton I could find except Indian. I was in a position to satisfactorily prove that it was entirely spun from East Indian cotton ; and upon a second visit to the same party I found he had completely discarded Broach and was spinning 40's and 46's exclusive from Dhollera, with which he has been so satisfied that he has not since changed from it. You will also find two samples of 50's twist—the one is spun entirely from East Indian cotton, and the other purely from American ; and I think, upon a trial, you will be led to acknowledge that the Indian is the strongest. It will stretch almost two inches at the yard before breaking, while the American will scarcely extend one inch without breaking. There is also a cop number 44's, spun in Manchester in 1814, or 48 years since, from a mixture of half American and half Surat. The price of the American at the time would be about 2s. 6d., and the Surat 23d. per lb., so that cotton is not quite so dear, yet as it was then, although our imports from the United States are entirely suspended. * * * I find, from information I have gathered from the Association's Rooms, on Tuesdays and Fridays, that with the exception of Bolton, those mills which are running full, or longest time, are principally, if not exclusively, consuming East India cotton, and that those who are working short time, or totally closed, are those who have been so accustomed to the use of American cotton that they are afraid to attempt the use of East Indian. This speaks volumes, as to the successful position of those who are working Indian cotton, as compared with those who are as yet too timid to try it. I have a letter from a party who employs 1,000 hands, who is so satisfied with Indian cotton that he has no idea of changing, and this is after four months' experience. I have another from a firm who are using 20,000 lbs. per week of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera, and spin 40's weft from it, who says, "I am of opinion it will become generally used. I am satisfied I can use it, and do well." I have another from a firm who have upwards of 55,000 spindles on East Indian cotton, from which they are spinning 40's, and many Indian buyers are shipping it in considerable quantities, and he concludes by saying, "The small sample of the new Compta you sent me looks well, and, with a large supply of such cotton, we need never desire to see another bale of 'middling' Boweds or Mobile." The numerous verbal accounts I have received are equally as flattering. I really believe that if those persons who have not yet used East Indian cotton will examine the samples here shown, especially a sample of Oomrawuttee, which they may fairly class with ordinary American, considering all its qualities, they will be induced to try its exclusive use. * * * In grey goods you will find samples of T and long cloths, made exclusively from East Indian cotton, and although they are of a low quality, being only 4 lbs. and 5 lbs. each, still they are most evenly made, and I can assure you that the agent who sells the cloth could, with difficulty only, discover the difference between them and those that had been made from American cotton. The manufacturers of them are so adjusting their machinery as for the future to confine themselves to the consumption of East Indian alone. There is also a piece of shirting cloth, made from Dhollera cotton, which is admitted to be a very fair quality of that description of cloth. There is also a piece of 72 reed printing cloth, 22 picks to the quarter, made by Mr. Cheetham, the president of the association, made exclusively from East Indian cotton, which is considered, by competent judges, to be a most beautiful cloth, and scarcely excelled by those made from American cotton. The association has ordered about sixty pieces to be made for them ; these will be divided into single pieces of 25 yards each, bleached, dyed, and printed in the best and newest styles that can be had, and sent to the exhibition. They are

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now in the hands of some of the principal dyers and printers in the kingdom, who are using their best endeavours to make them worthy of the object in view; and we fully expect that by thus, exhibiting them in their highest perfection both as regards cloth, colours, and patterns, it will entirely dispel from the minds of the merchants and other buyers, all prejudice as to goods made from East Indian cotton not being capable of taking the same embellishments as cloth made from American, and enable them to obtain an unbiased character in the market, and which, we trust, will be the means of dispelling the gloom which now so thickly overhangs the cotton trade of these districts. * * An extensive use of East Indian cotton in this country involves two most important points for the consideration of the commercial interests of this kingdom. The one, that it will prevent us in future from placing ourselves in so dependent a position upon the United States for our supply; the other, that it will increase our exports of cotton manufactures to India. As to the first through the monopoly the Americans held over our supply of cotton, they were enabled to raise the price of that article some 50 or 70 per cent. and in consequence of our having no other resource as a check to their avarice, we were compelled to submit to what they asked, or cease working our machinery. We were unceasingly at the mercy of the New Orleans brokers, and the cotton planters generally. And so dishonest had they become previous to the civil war, that the adulteration from sand alone was a serious tax upon the cotton spinner, who had not the slightest chance of redress; and the sway the Americans held over the cotton trade was such that almost all other countries capable of producing cotton were prevented from so doing by the power and force of the American monopoly. And if we look at it in a more national point of wew, it will be found that it was the most costly and unreciprocal trade in which this kingdom was engaged. For instance, in the last six years our imports from America have considerably exceeded in every year our British exports to America; showing in the aggregate of those six years, that our imports exceeded our British exports by £92,000,000. And more singular still with the exception of 1856, in each year the value of cotton alone imported from the States exceeded all our exports of British productions in each year, leaving, on the aggregate amount of the whole six years, £25,500,000 more cotton alone imported than all our exports came to in the same period. * * * In regard to the second point—that of increasing our exports to India—it may be well to notice at the commencement the very opposite results of our general commerce with India, as shown in our imports and exports. In the six years ending 1860, our aggregate imports, exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon exceeded our exports by £8,200,000, and the value of Indian cotton imported formed less than one-fourth of the total imports, and just one-fourth of our total exports: but in the year 1858 a complete reversal took place. In the first three years ending 1857, the imports from India exceeded our exports hence by £16,419,000, while in theth ree years ending 1860, our exports to India exceeded our imports from India by £8,218,000, fully proving that to do an expanded and healthy trade with India she must increase the exports of her products of her own soil, and nothing seems so genial to that climate as cotton. It therefore becomes as much a merchant's as a manufacturer's interest to encourage the cultivation of cotton in India. And, as its general consumption in this country will depend upon the quality they can supply us with, it is more within the province of the merchant, than even the manufacturer, to encourage the cultivation of better and more useful qualities in India, as by thus supplying this market to a large extent with a saleable article, they will be enabled materially to increase their exports of British goods to India. But there is another view we may take of the case. In the six years ending 1860, our exports of cotton manufactures to India amounted to £43,200,000, while our imports of raw cotton in the same period from India only amounted to £21,362,000, or less than one-half. Our position with the two countries—the United States and India—will be more fully elicited on a comparison of the two countries in regard to their connection with our cotton trade. Thus, in the six years ending 1860, our exports of cotton manufactures to India exceeded the imports of cotton from India by £21,837,000, while in the same period our imports of cotton from the United States exceeded our exports of cotton manufactures to the United States by £123,000,000, fully proving the advantage the cotton trade would gain by an encouragement of the growth and consumption of East Indian cotton. * * In conclusion, Mr. Burn drew attention to the importance of India as a consumer of the industrial products of these districts, and also of the value of this country to India as a consumer of her productions.

Mr. T. L. Openshaw moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Burn for the very able and interesting lecture which he had delivered. This was the first instance he believed in which they had sent out samples for exhibition in a provincial town, and the first instance, too, in which Mr. Burn had lectured on the subject. He was sure that they ought to feel highly honoured in being so distinguished as to be selected as the instance in which such a theme had been given. (Applause.)

Mr. Wood, of Summerseat, said he was sure that as they had called on him to second a vote of thanks to Mr. Burn, for his labours among them that night, that it was a duty which he would perform with very great pleasure. He had not been able to go with the lecturer into all the statistics. From the little knowledge he had of Surat cotton, he knew something about it, but not so much as would entirely reconcile him to its adoption. There were, however, two or three things he would mention, and they were—that they all knew, saw, and felt the folly of depending on America for the supply of the raw material,—(hear hear,)—or even depending on any other nation for the staple trade of their country. (Hear, hear.) He had not prepared himself with anything to say, and would not, therefore, occupy their time any longer, but he thought they could not do better than give the Cotton Supply Association all the help they possibly could in the matter.

The Chairman thought, as Mr. Openshaw very justly observed, that they ought to feel proud that Bury was the first town where the samples of the Cotton Supply Association has been sent, and that that was the first occasion on which Mr. Burn had delivered his lecture. He was very much gratified, on going round the tables, to see all the various samples of cloths and yarns, and he thought they would bear the closest inspection. But, as discussion was invited, he would be very glad indeed if any person in the room made any inquiry to the lecturer, or spoke on the subject, as they had met for the purpose of gaining information, and imparting information to each other, for that, he believed, was their great object in meeting together that evening. He then put the resolution to the meeting—that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Burn for his excellent lecture—which was carried unanimously.

Mr. O. O. Walker, sen., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. O'Neil seconded the resolution.—He could remember many years ago, nearly a quarter of a century, when Surat cotton was a very different thing from what it was now, and 12 or 15 years ago it would have been considered a good cotton had it only lost 20 to 30 per cent. During the last ten years Surat cotton had certainly improved to a very considerable extent, not only in the quality, but also in the quantity, which India had sent to them. He believed that during the last fifteen years the quantity of cotton exported from India to this country had increased 50 per cent; and if during the last ten years, the quantity of cotton from India had increased as he had stated, without any particular spur or inducement to exporters, what would be the result with the present spur of high prices? He believed, and was firmly persuaded, that India could furnish this country with a supply of cotton equal to the great bulk of American cotton, more especially so if her cultivators could be induced to cultivate the plant as it required to be, and carry out a proper system of picking, so as to let us have the staples classified as they should—the short by itself, and the long by itself—with effectual cleaning. A great deal of nonsense had been talked about Indian cotton, but of one thing he was certain, that for all practical purposes of wear and tear, cloth made from Surat was as good as any other. (Hear, hear.) An objection had been raised as to finishing, printing, &c., but he had authority of a large calico printer that cloth made from Indian cotton could be printed and finished to stand the test of comparison with cloth made of American cotton.

Mr. Wanklyn, in putting the resolution from the chair, said he had great pleasure in putting that resolution to the meeting, that a vote of thanks be given to their worthy chairman, but he was not disposed to part with them. He wanted to keep him in the chair for half an hour longer, and he would simply with their permission put the vote to the meeting, that their best thanks be given to their friend, and that he be reinstated in the chair. Every one that day had had an opportunity of inspecting personally all those samples of cotton, and also the yarns and goods made of them, which lay before them. They had there the raw material from India, and by the side of it they had fabrics made in that country by the natives from such cotton as had been sent to them. They had before them goods and yarns made in England from that same Indian cotton, which offered them a very excellent opportunity of comparing the Indian productions with their own. He left it to their own verdict to say whether they had, or whether they had not surpassed them; or if they were willing to say that what the Indians could make, they could not make. He thought the time had not yet arrived for the men in Lancashire to say that what the Indians could do they could not do. He would rather be inclined to say that, after a close inspection of these samples, the most of them would go home satisfied that they could produce work which would in every respect compete with the Indian productions. He then briefly commented on the opinion expressed by the preceding speakers. He expressed an opinion that the quantity of cotton from India depended on the means of conveyance in that country. That the increased demand for cotton in India would tend to promote a demand for our manufactures there. He approved of the business-like remark which had been made that the manufacturers of this country could not be expected to pledge themselves to use Surat cotton if it could not be as advantageously worked as the American, but he believed that there were samples of East Indian cotton in that room very nearly equal to good Boweds; and he demonstrated to the meeting that the inferiority of the Indian cotton arose more from an improper harvesting of the crop than from natural deficiency of the staple, and that the Cotton Supply Association were doing their best to show the people of India what sort of cotton we required. The motion was passed unanimously.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF

DRAWING MATERIALS AND STATIONERY.

COLOURS.

Moist Colours in boxes fitted with brushes: Newman's Dry Colours in fitted boxes; Athenian, Crœta Lœvis and Conte Crayons in boxes of various sizes and in single pencils: Sketching Charcoal.

CARD BOARDS AND PAPERS.

London and Bristol Boards 3 and 6 sheet: Drawing Papers in the usual variety. Coloured and White Cartoon Paper. Millboards, Prepared Canvas and Tracing Cloth. Prepared Millboard of various sizes. Prepared Canvas 36 inches—Tracing Cloth in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide.

BRUSHES AND PENCILS.

Sables, Siberian Hair, Camel's Hair, Flat Varnish Brushes and Selected Pencils in cases of assorted letters: Mordan's, Wolff's and other makers pencils, Elliott's Flat Pencils and the Patent ever pointed Tubular Pencils in boxes assorted letters.

STATIONERY.

An entirely new stock of Thick and Thin Papers, envelopes, &c. just imported per "Mary Shepherd" and "Clara,"—These consignments are in great variety, consisting of the various sizes, colours and designs in both thick and thin note Papers, with envelopes adapted to all descriptions.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY

LIMITED.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM AND OTHERWISE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Ferozepore.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices, 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or in Ferozepore and Lahore to Alexander Dunn, and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.

Bombay, May 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Mooltan.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's vessels.

Indus, Captain Webster.
Sutlej, Captain Johnston,
Rifle, Captain Ferguson.
Jhelum, (building.)

Are appointed to sail regularly between Kurrachee and Mooltan, carrying goods for Sukkur and other intermediate stations. For rates of freight and other particulars apply in Kurrachee and the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Offices, McLeod Road; in Mooltan to H. Spencer; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.

Bombay May 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and the Upper Indus.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has made arrangements for carrying goods and passengers between Kurrachee and Mithunkoe,

The Punjab Government is also making arrangements for the regular transit of Steamers and Flats from Mithunkote to Kalabagh and back; so that goods and passengers from Kurrachee can be forwarded to the Stations situated Trans Indus.

For rates of freight and all other particulars apply in London to John Bourne, 9 Billiter Street; in Calcutta to John Bessemeres, 13 Strand; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Steet.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Calcutta and Allahabad.

The public is respectfully informed that the following vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) intended for the navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries are now in an advanced state of progress, and may be expected shortly to be plying on their stations:—

Ganges, 400 horses power.
Jumna, 400 horses power.
Soane, 120 horses power.
Gogra, 120 horses power.

The Soane and Gogra are vessels of the same power and quality as the Steamer Indus now plying between Mooltan and Kurrachee. The Ganges and Jumna are vessels greatly exceeding in power and carrying capacity any vessels heretofore existing in India, and are intended for the conveyance of large quantities of merchandize at a cheap rate.

The Company undertakes to carry goods from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to any part of the Punjaub at through rates, and it carries by road and railway as well as by boats on the rivers.

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Conveyance of Parcels and Merchandize Between England and India.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has now made arrangements for the reception of parcels and merchandize in England for transmission to any point of India, and for the reception of parcels and merchandize at the principal stations in India for transmission to any part of England.

The main benefit of this organization is that the senders or consignees of goods, whether in England or India, have one responsible party to look to for the safe transmission of goods to their several destinations, without the delays and complication incident to previous methods, and without the necessity of employing any intermediate Agency. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 9 Billiter Street London, 2 Queens Terrace Southampton, 13 Strand Calcutta, Macleod Road Kurrachee, or here to

ALEXANDER DUNN.

10 Apollo Street.
Agent to the Company for Bombay and the Punjaub.
Bombay, May, 1862.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett,
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.
Guards.
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Wedding Rings and Guards.
Brooches.
Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Turkey Red Chints, Colored Mulls, Dresses, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

First-rate Bronze new Billiard Lamp, (just imported.)
Few Plated Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips.
Large and small Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.

TERMS—CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, 15th May 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms.

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Longcloth.
600 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Jacconets.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
100 Cases, each 3 Dozens, Sherry, in quarts, by T. R. Lewis.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction on the Premises adjoining the Byculla Railway Station, 800 Candies, in Lots of about 50 Candies, well seasoned dry timber of large scantling of *Benteak*, White Cedar, Eyne, Hedh, Cullum, Bastard, Sandal and Red Cedar.

TO LET.

The upper-story of a large and commodious house in a healthy locality near Tardeo, completely furnished, rent Rs. 110 per month. Apply to CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.
Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... „ 7-8 „

MASTIFF.

A beautiful Mastiff-Dog, one of Marshall Ney's Breed, Color brindle, height 32 inches, age 3 years, quiet and tractable and a capital watch dog. Can be seen at Mr. W. Wells' Veterinary Establishment, Bellasis road.

THEODOLITE.

A five inch Theodolite with 2 Telescopes and Stand, by Troughton and Simms after Colonel Everset's pattern.

A GRAVATT'S LEVEL.

A ten inch Gravatt's level with Silver Ring Compass, by Lesot Belfast with Stand, a Soparth 14 feet Sliding Levelling Staff.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 15th May 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of concerned, a quantity of Piece Goods and Twists, a few Bales of Felt, a case of Superior Toys consisting of large and small Drums, Nests of ditto, Prince of Wales on Rocker, Barking Cats and Ducks with young, Dogs, Hens, Turkeys, Monkeys, Dolls, Musical Kitchens, Birds, Mills on bellows, Wax Crying Babies with moving eyes, hen houses, wicker Carriages, Prussian Pheasants, double Faces, Girls at Supper, Garden Girls, Wash Houses, Bull Fight, Turnround, Lead Tea Sets, Tin Railway and Cars, Skip Ropes, Fiddles, Guitars, Animals, Jack in Box, Greyhound, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram, with a pair of Horses and Harness; and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

To be sold on account of the underwriters.

Just landed from the Ship *City of Agra*, a Double-seated Sociable, with Lamps, Cushions, Pole, Shaft, and Trace Bar complete.

Also on account of the concerned.

A new Self-driving Phaeton, with Lamps, Cushions, &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass & Queen's Ware, Office Brougham, Horses, &c., of Principal HARKNESS, (proceeding to England.) The same comprises a quantity of Cut Glass Ware, Decanters, Jug, &c. A Blue and Gilt Dinner set, a Blue and Gilt Breakfast do, a Ruby and Gilt Dessert do Handsome plated dish covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Tea Set, Bottle and Decanter Stands, Dessert Knives, a set of Spoons and Forks, a set of "Victoria" pattern Silver Spoons and Forks. Cutlery, Blackwood furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Side-Board, Couches, Hat Stand, Screens, Tea Poys Writing Table, Bedstead, Wardrobe, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glass, Glass Book Cases and Shelves, Camp Cot, a Revolver, a Quadrant, a Medicine Chest, Dressing Case, Engravings in Maple Frames, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham, a pair of Chesnut Horses, and a set of Harness.

Also, the property of an Officer.

A Brougham, with a high caste Arab Horse and Harness.

A pair of Bay Ponies.

Catalogues are published.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Property &c., of the late HENRY SCOTT, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glass Ware, a handsome Blue Enamelled and Gilt Porcelain Devanport Dinner Service, a neat Green and Gilt Tea and a Ruby-band and Gilt Breakfast ditto, a very Elegant Pink and Gold Dessert Set for 18 persons, a set of best Plated Dish Covers, containing 4, Candlesticks, "Mappin's" best Cutlery, &c., Elaborately Carved Blackwood Open Work ditto, Circular, Pier, Lady's Writing, Dining, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, with Crimson Silk Damask, Chairs, Music and Book Stands, Book Shelf, large Writing Table, Screens, Hat Stand, Sittee, Ottoman, large four-post Bedstead, Sleeping and Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Childs, Cots, a handsome English Brussel Carpet, Bronze Single and Double Light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, a first-rate Rosewood Grand Square Pianofore, by Broadwood and Son's, a first-rate Instrument, a Copying Press on Stand, a Rocking Horse, a set of Plated Mounted Carriage Harness, Hunting Saddles, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues to be published, and the Property will be on view from Friday evening, the 16th instant.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES HORSES &c. AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY next the 22nd instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will submit to Public Auction at their residence at Clare Road, Byculla, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Procelain ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN McEVOY, Esq., and W. G. HARPER, Esq., (breaking up their Establishments in consequence of their families proceeded to Europe) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, a Handsome Green and Gilt Dinner Services, a Green and White Breakfast Dessert and Tea Services, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Candlesticks, a set of Fiddle pattern Spoons and Forks for 12: a Mahogany Box of Ivory Balance Handle Cutlery with Plated Forks for 12, Bottle Stands, &. Elegantly Open Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Camp, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Conversation, Couches, Easy, Priedieu and Drawing Room Chairs all covered with Crimson Silk Damask and Spring, Several Chiffoniers, Folding Screens, Sideboards, Four-post Bed Steads, Reclining and half backed Couches, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard." A Handsome Gilt 15 day Clock with Glass dome, Bronze hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Oil Paintings, Carpets, with a large English iron bedstead with ellentee and Spring Mattrass, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispence Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Handsome and Remarkably Light English built four seated Phaeton with a serviceable fast trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete; also a strong hard working Grey Saddle Horse.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday next the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, WOOD, &c. AT WAREE BUNDER, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the Official Assignee, the undermentioned Wood, Timber, &c. the property of Abdool Currim Hadjee, alias Abbean Hadjee and Ganney Hadjee Insolvents, viz. Enn Choppattas, Bamboo, Rafters, Jungley Planks, Teakwood do., Slippers, Joists, Bamboo's Ribs, 2 Sheds, Logs of Blackwood, Tiles, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shamsoodin Cassumjee the Mortgagee, and on account of Orah Hussoojee Tullocjee the Mortgager.

All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises standing in the Government Ground, situate in Baba Dhubboo street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183-8-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2703, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and bounded on the East by Baba Dhubboo street, on the West by the public passage for Sweepers, on the North by a water passage, and the South by a water passage and the House of Orah Ebramjee Sumsujee Bhejabhoy, Noorbhoy.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Pigou's and Wilk's Gunpowder T P 12-½ Barrels.
Do. do. T P P 20-½ „

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th May 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barège Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnates.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barège and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black Barège, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zauve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and pomptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling*.

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company Limited.

Completely Registered.

CAPITAL £120,000, *in* 24,000 *Shares of* £5 *or Co's. Rs.* 50 *each.*

DEPOSIT, £1, *or Co's. Rs.* 10 *per Share.*

The Remainder of the Capital will be called up as Required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JOHN WILDE, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Beaufort Buildings, London.
MAJOR-GENERAL D. DOWNING. Bengal Army, 36, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
F. EGERTON CUTLER, Esq., (Messrs. CUTLER & Co., London and Calcutta,) 44, Mark Lane, London.
J. HAMILTON BEATTIE, Esq., M.I.C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.
ROBERT BROAD, Esq., Horsely Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.

(WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.)

Three Gentlemen will be selected from the Shareholders in Calcutta to form a Local Committee.

Consulting Engineer.
JOHN FOWLER, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster.

Auditors.
Official Auditors.—MESSRS. TYLER & Co., 13, Gresham Street, London E.C.
Shareholders' Auditor.—G. A. HILLIER, Esq., 111, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London.

Bankers.
In India:—THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
In London:—THE BANK OF LONDON, Threadneedle Street.

Solicitors.
In India:—MESSRS. LYONS & DOUD, Calcutta.
In London:—MESSRS. HOWARD & HOLLMAN, 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Secretary.
HERBERT HEATH, Esq.,
OFFICES:—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London E.C.*
Agents in Bombay.
MESSRS. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ore.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 50 miles long by 16 broad and embrace all the old Copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Bades and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery. &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £4 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid-up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months to declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c.. for commencing operations.

The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the outcrops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co.'s Rs. 10 per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying either to Messrs. CUTLER & Co., Calcutta, or in Bombay, to

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

26, Apollo Street.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.
Mixed Drops.
Mixed Caraways.
Barley Sugar Scales.
Mixed Lozenges.
Colored Almonds.
Rose Lozenges.
Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XIX, FOR MAY 1862,

Is now ready.

CONTENTS.

Stanzas on Hamadan, the Ancient Ecbatana.
On the Way Home. Letter No. III.—Christmas Week in Rome.
Sonnet in answer to a Friendly Remonstrance.
The Corpora Quadrigemina. Chapters XIII. XIV.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight. No. V. Macbeth. By C. A. D. Gordon.
On Life Assurance.
Lines on the Death of a Young Boy.
Idyls of the Stuarts. I. James I. of Scotland a Prisoner in Windsor Castle.
Lysaght of Laysmere. A Tale in four Chapters.
William Delafield Arnold, a Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. Chapter III.
Chorus from the Œdipus Coloneus of Sophocles.
The Arian Family of Languages. A Review.
The Doomed House; a Tale, Chapters I. II.
Suicide in the Army.
A Bird's-Eye View of the American Struggle. Chapter V.
A Panic at the Khyber Pass.
The Government and Governors of British India, Past and Present.

Annual Subscription, including Postage in India, Rs. 20
Single Nos. Rs. 2 *each.*

*** All Back Nos. in print, and available either in loose sets or in volumes neatly bound in cloth boards.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions:
Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.................£151,73.
Do. do. 1857................ 175,00.
Do. do. 1858................ 196,14.
Do. do. 1859................ 228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital..............................	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.
Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., (Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.
DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.
Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds ....Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds „ 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company; or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

CHEESES, HAM, AND BACON.

THE undersigned have just received by the Overland route, their monthly supply of Berkley, Cheddar, Stilton, Somerset, Double Gloster, and North Wiltshire Cheeses, Prime York Hams in Canvass, and Flitches of Bacon in Canvass. To be sold by the Pound.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of different patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods, Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped, Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gross de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans,

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintze of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 8 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs. 60 to 600.
Rings	„ „ 10 to 300.
Necklets	„ „ 30 to 250
Ladies' Chains	„ „ 50 to 300.
Albert do.	„ „ 40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	„	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	„	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	„	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	„	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the whole of Life at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance not under *Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

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